



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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11 July 1991

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CONTENTS

11 July 1991

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

CENTRAL AFRICA

Central African Republic

'Ghost Town Day' Reportedly Fails in Bangui [Paris International]	1
U.S. Relations Said Dampened [AFP]	1
Further Arrests Reported [Libreville Radio]	1
Government Says Envoy to Belgium Dismissed [AFP]	2

Chad

Freedom of Press, State Security Discussed [Ndjamena Radio]	2
---	---

Congo

Government Establishes 'Tough Control' on Finances [Paris International]	3
--	---

Gabon

British Embassy 'Temporarily' Closed [PANA]	3
---	---

Zaire

Prime Minister Says Parties May Boycott Conference [AFP]	3
* UCRJ Program; Federalism, Independent Vote [ELIMA 2 May]	3

EAST AFRICA

Djibouti

President Returns From Oman, Bahrain, Yemen [Djibouti Radio]	6
--	---

Ethiopia

Twenty Reportedly Killed in Ethnic Clashes [AFP]	6
--	---

Uganda

North Korean Delegation Arrives in Kampala [Kampala Radio]	6
--	---

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

U.S. Lifting of Economic Sanctions Debated	7
De Klerk: 'Sincere Appreciation' [SAPA]	7
Pik Botha Calls Decision 'Momentous' [SAPA]	7
Further Botha Comments [Johannesburg TV]	8
ANC Describes Decision as 'Premature' [SAPA]	10
Azapo 'Condemns' U.S. Decision [SAPA]	11
PAC Cautions Against 'Joy' [SAPA]	11
Democratic Party Welcomes Lifting [SAPA]	11
Reserve Bank Chairman on Decision [SAPA]	11
Business Chamber Welcomes Lifting [SAPA]	12
Further on Local Reaction [Johannesburg TV]	12

Buthelezi Expresses Concern Over Violence [SAPA]	13
Hani, Gwala Seek To Halt 'Intra-ANC Fighting' [SAPA]	13
NECC Supports Takeover of Unused White Schools [THE STAR 9 Jul]	13
Hurd Visits UK-Sponsored Projects in Alexandra [SAPA]	14
Meets Press, Discusses Sanctions [SAPA]	14
PAC Condemns Readmission Into Olympic Movement [SAPA]	15
* Conservative MP Proposes Smaller White State [BEELD 17 May]	15
* Rightwing Influence in Farmers' Protests Viewed [BEELD 16 May]	16
* Reserve Forces Deployed for Crime Patrol Duty [BEELD 15 May]	18
* First School in Orania Opened [SUNDAY TIMES 9 Jun]	20
* Mining Cooperation With USSR Explored [BEELD 14 May]	21

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

State Secretary Confirms Theft of New Kwanzas [Luanda Radio]	22
Reporter Says Prices Falling Following War's End [Luanda Radio]	22
* De Sousa Views Captured Weapons in Luena [JORNAL DE ANGOLA 28 May]	22
* People of Luanda Celebrate Peace Accord [Lisbon EXPRESSO 8 Jun]	22
* Cessation of Hostilities in Waku Kungo Viewed [JORNAL DE ANGOLA 28 May]	23
* Huila's Economy Devastated by Drought [JORNAL DE ANGOLA 28 May]	25
* Portuguese Businessman on Investment Prospects [Lisbon O JORNAL DA ECONOMIA 25 May]	26

Lesotho

Ex-Military Ruler Lekhanya Reportedly Arrested [Umtata Radio]	27
---	----

Madagascar

Government Alliance, Opposition Agree to Talks [AFP]	27
--	----

Malawi

* South Africa Provides Disaster Relief	28
* Operation Hacksaw Described [Johannesburg ARMED FORCES Jun]	28
* Future SADF Role [Johannesburg ARMED FORCES Jun]	28

Mozambique

* Chissano Comments on Political Situation [Lisbon O JORNAL 7 Jun]	29
* Portuguese Envoy Outlines 91/92 Cooperation [NOTICIAS 4 Jun]	31

Namibia

* Mudge Positive on Budget 'Realism' [TIMES OF NAMIBIA 28 May]	32
* 91-92 Budget: 'Small' Deficit, Tax Relief [TIMES OF NAMIBIA 24 May]	33
* ACN 'Pessimistic' About New Budget [TIMES OF NAMIBIA 29 May]	34
* Oil in Etosha Basin; Drilling To Begin [TIMES OF NAMIBIA 23 May]	34
* Bill To Permit Private Radio Channels [TIMES OF NAMIBIA 16 May]	35

Tanzania

* Zanzibar President Announces Reform Plans [DAILY NEWS 3 May]	35
* People Voicing Opinions on Political Change [DAILY NEWS 18 May]	36
* Maize Being Imported To Boost Grain Reserve [DAILY NEWS 24 May]	37

Zambia

Kaunda Cautions Against Inexperienced Parties [Lusaka Radio]	37
Youth League Welcomes Kavindele's Candidacy [Lusaka Radio]	37
'Controversial' Constitutional Amendment Viewed [Lusaka Radio]	38
* Political Activities of UNIP, Opposition	38
* Democratic Party Legalized [TIMES OF ZAMBIA 25 May]	38
* Nada: UNIP Rejects Talk [TIMES OF ZAMBIA 25 May]	38
* UNIP 'Self-Interest' [TIMES OF ZAMBIA 27 May]	39
* MMD: No Election Delay [TIMES OF ZAMBIA 25 May]	39
* Democracy 'Not Best' [TIMES OF ZAMBIA 30 May]	39
* MMD Warns on Meeting Ban [TIMES OF ZAMBIA 3 Jun]	40
* MMD Rallies Threatened [TIMES OF ZAMBIA 31 May]	40
* Commerce Minister: No Price Control on Basics [TIMES OF ZAMBIA 24 May]	40
* Fertilizer Shortage 'May Reduce' 1992 Crop [SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA 26 May]	41

WEST AFRICA

Benin

* Presidential Guard Dissolution Discussed [L'OPINION 22 May]	42
* University Reopens After Protest Activity [LA NATION 14 May]	42

Burkina Faso

Revolutionary Democrats Withdraw From Front [PANA]	42
--	----

Ghana

* Measures Taken for PAMSCAD Deficiencies [PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC 15 May]	43
* Cocoa Board To Improve Road Network [PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC 9 May]	43
* Ashanti Goldfields Yields Record Production [PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC 18 May]	43
* Trade With Burkina Faso To Be Increased [PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC 14 May]	44

Guinea-Bissau

Bissau Teachers End Strike 10 July [AFP]	44
--	----

Ivory Coast

Health Minister on Free AIDS Treatment [FRATERNITE MATIN 10 Jul]	44
--	----

Liberia

* Moslem Leader Charges Taylor Targets Moslems [London THE AFRICAN GUARDIAN 29 Apr]	44
--	----

Niger

National Conference Quotas Maintained [Niamey Radio]	45
--	----

Central African Republic

'Ghost Town Day' Reportedly Fails in Bangui

LD0807222391 Paris Radio France International
in French 1830 GMT 8 Jul 91

[Excerpts] Failure in Bangui of Ghost Town Day, called for by the trade unions: This is what is reported from official sources from the capital of the Central African Republic. For some days now, the trade union leaders of the country have been the subject of arrest and harassment from the authorities. A great number of them are behind bars; others are wanted. The authorities describe them as troublemakers. The trade unionists demand salary increases and the opening of negotiations. An account on the pressure on the trade unionists by (Cecile Gerre) who represents the women within the Central African Workers Union:

[Begin recording] [(Gerre)] They are hunting us; they are harassing everybody, whether at home or in the residential areas. They absolutely want [words indistinct] we don't know why. It would have seemed to them that the Central African Workers Union is well organized and that it is worried that the national conference doesn't take place, while, in fact, there is no interest for (?titles) in our demand.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mrs. (Gerre), who are the trade union members who have been arrested, as far as you know?

[(Gerre)] I know that there are more than 34 comrades, including women and a nurse with a baby. They have been put in different police stations and gendarmerie barracks.

[Unidentified correspondent] Are these arrests in trade union circles linked to the current political situation in the Central African Republic?

[(Gerre)] The trade unions demands should not normally lead this situation, but the two federations, the state affiliated and the private one, have demanded the review of the salary scales in both sectors. We have tried to negotiate, but the government has always opposed this. Finally, the employers association and the trade unions have decided to settle this problem their own way. The labor minister sent a letter saying negotiations between the employers and the trade unions were out of the question. The following day we were being hunted. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Two Bangui dignitaries, (Dr. Gouvil) and Engineer (Goumbago), who were arrested last night, were released this morning. They were arrested while leaving the Bangui home of opposition leader Abel Goumba. The authorities described their arrests as mistakes.

U.S. Relations Said Dampened

AB0907200091 Paris AFP in French 1457 GMT
7 Jul 91

[Text] Bangui, 7 Jul (AFP)—The arrest of three CAR trade union leaders the evening of 4 July as they came out of the U.S. Embassy in Bangui has dampened relations between the two countries, it was learned from a reliable source.

Jackson Mazette, Pierre Kabamangou, and Germain Zoungou, trade union officials of the teachers and public works unions, were arrested on 4 July at the end of the street along which the U.S. Embassy is situated after attending a reception held to mark 4 July anniversary celebrations, official sources confirmed.

The same source said that "one is scandalized by the U.S. initiative in the full midst of strikes," and that this is regarded as "bordering on interference in the internal affairs of the country."

For their part, U.S. diplomats privately condemned the arrests and recall that in 1989, the United States prevented the CAR from benefiting from U.S. generalized preferential treatment because Bangui had banned the trade unions.

They also recall that this advantage for CAR products imported into the United States was restored only after the trade unions were legalized during a congress that was symbolically opened on 4 July 1990, a national U.S. holiday. United States assistance had then doubled from \$2 million to \$4 million last year.

Finally, these U.S. diplomats confirm that the United States had provided funds to facilitate the recreation of the CAR trade unions through the Afro-American Labor Center, an organ of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO).

Further Arrests Reported

AB1107110591 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1230 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Excerpt] In the Central African Republic [CAR], another trade union official has been arrested. Mrs. (Cecile Gerre), official in charge of female affairs of the Union of Central African Trade Unions, was arrested yesterday morning. This arrest, according to official sources, brings to 10, the number of arrests of CAR trade union officials in one week.

Still in the CAR, the authorities have accepted the establishment of multiparty politics in the country, as Alain-Georges N'Gatoua reports from Bangui.

[Begin N'Gatoua recording] It is without much noise that political parties have been authorized to operate. This legalization has come about following the promulgation of the legal texts on 4 July this year by the head of state, but which contrary to the usual practice, were only

made public four days later. Political parties can henceforth be formed and carry out their activities freely in keeping with the Constitution. These parties are expected to contribute, according to the new provisions of the Constitution, to the defense of democracy and the protection of basic freedoms and human rights.

One may add that the Constitution which was revised to provide for multiparty politics, upholds the principles of trade unionism, and yet trade union officials are still being arrested following clashes between policemen and workers at the Hall of Trade Unions last Wednesday, 3 July. The exact number of persons arrested is not yet known. The minister of public security, Mr. Ismaila Nimaga, says they are four, while trade union circles maintain that at least some 30 officials are currently detained in police stations. The latest to be arrested was Mrs. (Cecile Gerre), officer in charge of female affairs, who was arrested yesterday morning at her house and detained at the special police station of the harbor. [end recording]

I now propose to you the reaction of Mr. Ismaila Nimaga, the CAR minister of public security, who justifies this wave of arrests.

[Begin Nimaga recording] These trade unionists began to push people out onto the streets, to stand in front of company premises, to hinder the activities of workers who have freely chosen not to join trade unions. Even if they were trade union members, the right to strike is not compulsory, therefore, these workers should not be prevented from going to work. Second, these trade unionists have been carrying out campaigns of mind poisoning and disinformation from the Hall of Trade Unions, and committing serious breaches against the freedoms of people, individuals, persons. The most serious factor is that the psychological preparation of workers' minds, the organization, and implementation of the strike action all began at the Hall of Trade of Unions. Hitherto, the government had believed all was well so long as the trade unionists remained at the Hall of Trade Unions but they have now left the Hall, upon instructions, to go out to catch law enforcement agents, take them back, and flog them. Those who are being charged before the law are being charged precisely for these acts which fall under common law. In other words, the trade unionists are not being prosecuted or arrested for their trade union demands. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Government Says Envoy to Belgium Dismissed

AB1007214291 Paris AFP in French 1428 GMT
10 Jul 91

[Text] Bangui, 10 Jul (AFP)—The Central African Republic [CAR] ambassador in Brussels, Mr. Jose Maria Pehoua, was dismissed from the diplomatic service for "bad practices" before he announced his resignation today for "political" reasons, according to a government statement published on 4 July in Bangui.

This decision was relayed to him in Note No. 91.062 dated 7 March. The note said he was being dismissed

"for duly noted bad practices in his management and for behavior unworthy of an ambassador," the statement said. The reasons given by Mr. Jose Maria to justify his resignation are baseless because they had never been raised by the dismissed ambassador while he was still serving, the communique went on.

While announcing his resignation this morning in Brussels, Mr. Pehoua denounced "the confiscation of political and trade union liberties, arbitrary arrests and detention, and the disastrous state of the CAR economy."

Mr. Pehoua, a member of the Yakoma tribe of President Andre Kolingba, had been in Brussels with his family since July 1988. He was expected to vacate the embassy today, and another diplomat, Mr. Jean-Louis Gervil Yambala, has been posted there.

Chad

Freedom of Press, State Security Discussed

AB1107070391 Ndjamenia RNT Radio in French
1900 GMT 8 Jul 91

[Text] The Commission for Information and Propaganda of the Patriotic Salvation Movement [MPS] held a news conference this afternoon on freedom of the press and state security. This news conference was jointly chaired by the MPS deputy commissioner for information and propaganda, Adrien Beyom Malloum; the deputy chairman of MPS and the first MPS executive secretary, (Amassou Djan); and the commissioner for security and Army chief of staff, Colonel Abass Kossi.

This news conference comes a few days after the statement by the minister of state for the interior, Maldom Bada Abass, on the compatriots who use freedom of the press to discredit the institutions of the Republic.

In his introduction, the commissioner for information said that he had noticed with regret that in the democratization process of the country's political life the independent public press had chosen a role that could not be described as laudable. Unfortunately, this attitude threatens the security of the state, just as the vice chairman of the MPS, Maldom Bada Abass, stressed at this news conference:

[Begin Abass recording] As vice president of the movement and minister of interior, when something affects the security of the state, I think it is my duty to react and to make people understand the policy of the MPS. On reading some newspapers, we have noticed in effect that instead of our brothers working toward the consolidation of democracy and sensitizing Chadians to work toward the planned political timetable—due in less than 30 months—we regret to note that they tend instead to cause trouble. [end recording]

Congo

Government Establishes 'Tough Control' on Finances

LD0807214991 Paris Radio France International
in French 1830 GMT 8 Jul 91

[Text] Things are worse in Congo, where the government says it is in a state of cessation of payments. Congo is today going through a situation of historic crisis without precedent, said Guy Menga, communication minister and government spokesman. To improve public finances, the government has decided to establish tough control over the state's money. Congolese Prime Minister Andre Milongo is expected this evening in Paris for a five-day official visit. The financial problems encountered by Brazzaville will be at the center of his talks with French authorities.

Gabon

British Embassy 'Temporarily' Closed

AB1107072091 Dakar PANA in French
1253 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Text] Libreville, 10 Jul (AGP-GAB/PANA)—Great Britain's Embassy in Gabon has temporarily closed its doors for budget reasons, the government daily L'UNION reported today. Two honorary consuls, who will be appointed and installed soon in Libreville, the capital, and in Port Gentil, the second Gabonese city, will henceforth be in charge of issuing visas and solving the other problems cared for in the past by the embassy, the daily stresses.

"This is not at all a severance of diplomatic relations between Gabon and Great Britain," Philip Priestley, the British ambassador to Gabon since November 1990, stated. The diplomat said that the closure was prompted only for budgetary reasons and that the chancery will be able to reopen "if the financial situation of the Foreign Office [two preceding words in English] improves." He added that "the center of diplomatic exchange" between his country and Gabon will be transferred to Kinshasa, Zaire. The British Embassy in Gabon opened its doors in 1978.

Zaire

Prime Minister Says Parties May Boycott Conference

AB1007184091 Paris AFP in French 1358 GMT
10 Jul 91

[Text] Brussels, 10 Jul (AFP)—Zairian Prime Minister Mulumba Lukoji today acknowledged in Brussels the right for political parties to boycott the national conference on the future of Zaire, scheduled to start on 31 July.

"If there are any parties that refuse to take part, it is their right to do so," he stated at a news conference. "Democracy is the rule of the majority with a system of protection for minority rights."

"Those who do not want to participate, have the right not to. It is the duty of those who want to participate to organize Zaire's future society on principles that can safeguard the interests of the minority that decides not to participate."

The three major opposition political parties—the Union for Democracy and Social Progress, the Union of Federalists and Independent Republicans, and the Christian Social Democratic Party—have stated their intention not to participate in the national conference in its present formula. They want the conference to be "sovereign," that is its decisions would be executed without consulting the people and President Mobutu Sese Seko.

The prime minister, who is on a private visit to Belgium, admitted also that there was a problem of the "representativity of the parties" that are expected to participate in the national conference.

* UCRJ Program; Federalism, Independent Vote

91AF1174B Kinshasa ELIMA in French
2 May 91 pp 1, 10

[Numbering-lettering format appears as originally published]

[Text] Mr. N'Singa Udjuu Onguakebi Untube, national chairman of the Christian Union for Renewal and Justice (UCRJ), held a press conference at which he called for a reign of justice. He used this occasion to define the powers of the national conference that has full sovereignty. He advocated federalism in place of the excessive centralism that has stifled all spirit of competition and led the country into failure.

The Christian Union for Renewal and Justice is a political party that calls on all those who believe in Christ, in a joint effort with all Christians, to bring about a renewal in the country and ensure that justice prevails.

The UCRJ addresses itself to Christians as well as to those who believe in Christian values. Those values include the love of God, love of one's neighbor, sharing and solidarity, the spirit of forgiveness, etc., for the renewal of the country at all levels, whether material, social, cultural, moral, or spiritual.

That is also an appeal for justice to prevail in this country, because the party believes that one of the causes of the Second Republic's failure is to be found in all the injustices that have accumulated over 30 years of independence, creating much resentment and frustration.

The party advocates respect for the rules that govern our society. In short, we are in favor of respect for the law. In fact, the Bible teaches us that "Righteousness exalts a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people" (Proverbs 14:34).

It believes that sin is the failure to abide by the law and moral Christian principles. That is what has made our country the reproach of the world.

Its motto is "Excellence," meaning "Ever upward." In other words, UCRJ will fight all forms of mediocrity and cult thereof, because today we all deplore the mediocrity that took root in our country and resulted in a reversal of values under the Second Republic. Mediocrity was exalted and rewarded under the Second Republic, while the joy of hard work, the spirit of competition and honor, the desire to surpass oneself—in short, the spirit of excellence—were stifled.

Indeed, the Second Republic gave rise to a blur of examples of this: As soon as a compatriot became known for the quality of his work, he immediately earned enemies. He would be accused of propaganda, of being a threat, of competing with his seniors. Under the Second Republic, mediocrity became a springboard to promotion: The mediocre and the incompetent were promoted at the expense of competent men who were widely respected by the people. Cronyism, flattery, and tribal and regional origins were means of getting ahead.

Under the Second Republic, how many compatriots were known to marry an official's daughter, niece, aunt, sister-in-law, or sister, at times to the detriment of a prior marriage, for the sole purpose of receiving favors from an official?

This cult of mediocrity is what we at the UCRJ refer to as mediocracy.

The moral of it all was that effort and excellence did not pay. The republic became what a French statesman rightly termed a "republic of cronies and rascals."

The Party's Stand on the Major Problems of the Day

1. Type of Government

The UCRJ believes that at this phase in our country's history, federalism is the most assured means of fostering the spirit of competition—in short, the striving for excellence—between the provinces that make up our country. That is because the excessive centralism we have known for more than a quarter of a century has stifled all spirit of competition between our provinces and favored certain parts of the republic and certain individuals in the government's pay.

In our party's view, federalism is not synonymous with secession. Secession can also occur in a unitary state.

2. Political Structure

The UCRJ is in favor of a rationalized parliamentary government, also known as the semi-presidential system. UCRJ believes that the principles of a future Constitution must not be adopted with a particular individual in mind, as that would place us at risk of enacting a constitution based on circumstance rather than the deeply rooted realities of our country.

3. Electoral System

1) With regard to the next elections, the party is in favor of a majority system of voting with two rounds of balloting. In other words, the winner must obtain an absolute majority of the votes cast. If an absolute majority is not won in the first round of balloting, a second round is held. Only the two candidates receiving the largest number of votes in the first round will be allowed to run in the second round.

2) The UCRJ believes that absolute fairness is required in the next elections in order for democracy—and consequently, peace—to succeed in this country. To guarantee fairness, the UCRJ recommends that a special electoral commission, independent of the government, be created. It would be made up of national experts and international observers. This would not exclude political parties from designating their own observers at every phase of electoral operations.

The UCRJ notes that certain requirements for the organization of fair elections are still lacking. In particular, they are a general census of the population and the identification of nationals. Here, it should be pointed out that the government eliminated this department. Consequently, there is nothing to prevent foreigners from voting or an individual holding several false identity cards from voting more than once. The UCRJ believes that fraud would be unavoidable in elections held under these circumstances. The UCRJ demands that the department responsible for the identification of nationals be reinstated.

3. [Did not appear in original copy.]

4. The Judicial Branch

The UCRJ vigorously reaffirms:

a) the independence of the judicial branch vis-a-vis the other traditional branches of the state;

b) that true independence cannot be achieved unless the judicial branch is brought out from under the financial and administrative control currently exercised by the government;

c) that its independence cannot be guaranteed as long as the working and living conditions of members of the judiciary [judges and prosecutors] are deplorable;

d) that judicial personnel (bailiffs, court clerks, prosecution assistants), as indispensable auxiliaries to members of the judiciary, merit the nation's special regard. For that reason, the UCRJ believes that such personnel should share in the independence of the judiciary and enjoy special status in view of the fact that without the cooperation of such personnel, the entire judicial apparatus would be unable to function.

e) that because certain constitutional functions entrusted to the existing Supreme Court are practically inoperative, the UCRJ recommends that this court be dismantled and that the following be created:

- a Court of Cassation
- a Council of State
- a Constitutional Court

In view of the above, the UCRJ recommends that a High Authority of Justice (a reformed version of the Judiciary Council) be created with the goal of freeing members of the judiciary from supervision by the executive branch and effectively strengthening its independence.

5. The Mass Media

a) It is the UCRJ's view that the democratization process cannot succeed if the public is insufficiently informed. At present, the residents of Kinshasa alone are informed, while those who live in the interior of the country are inadequately informed and are at risk of being manipulated by the government. The UCRJ demands that the national radio be equipped to broadcast to the entire country.

b) It is the UCRJ's view that the essential role to be filled by the press in a democratic state is to combat all forms of censorship and manipulation of the press by the government.

c) If information loses its objectivity and impartiality, democracy is placed in danger. That is why the UCRJ recommends that a High Authority of Communications be instituted.

6. In view of the public's lack of trust in those who govern the country, perceived as having enriched themselves at the public's expense, and with the goal of restoring that indispensable trust, the UCRJ recommends that all public officials declare their personal possessions and properties and that an appropriate mechanism to verify such declarations be instituted.

7. The National Conference

a) It is the UCRJ's view that the convening of a national conference constitutes a resounding victory for the people over those in power.

b) The UCRJ announces its desire to take part in the proceedings of the conference that it considers an ideal forum in which the people should become reconciled with each other as they take stock of the state of the nation.

In the course of the national conference, we should seek truthfully and without complacency to uncover the root causes of our many failures—and our successes, if any—in our 30 years of independence.

If unaddressed, those causes will continue to produce the same effects. Within the context of the Third Republic, all necessary steps should therefore be taken to combat the causes of the debacle we see in all areas of national life.

The UCRJ, its desire to participate in the sovereign national conference notwithstanding, believes it important to make the following observations regarding the legal texts issued by the government, in addition to the pertinent observations made by several political parties and by the intellectual elite of our country:

a) First, the UCRJ notes that on 11 April 1991 the government published Order No. 91-903 convening the national conference, without having first issued an order instituting the conference. The government merely adapted and supplemented Order No. 91-010 dated 6 March 1991 regarding the institution and composition of a constitutional convention, as if such a convention were synonymous with a national conference.

b) The UCRJ believes that because the national conference among all components of the nation (the government, the political parties, and society) is recognized as sovereign by all those concerned, no institution may claim the power to limit that sovereignty. For that reason, it is the view of the UCRJ that the sovereign national conference should establish its agenda and internal organization (its rules, the composition and election of its administrative staff, formation of a follow-up committee, duration, etc.) without interference of any kind.

c) In no instance shall the decisions of the sovereign national conference shall be subject to censoring by any quarter.

d) Specifically regarding the powers of the national conference, the UCRJ considers the national conference to have the authority to examine all questions of national interest whether political, economic, or sociocultural on the basis of an in-depth diagnosis of past undertaking, in order to:

- determine collective and individual responsibility;
- draw lessons from it;
- issue guidelines for the drafting of a new Constitution;
- outline the laws pertaining to elections, the press, public and individual liberties, political parties, and organizations and foundations;
- establish the time frame for elections;
- create an agency that will oversee and monitor the execution of the decisions of the national conference; and
- organize the transition period.

With regard to the period of transition, the UCRJ believes that the national conference should:

- install an independent transitional government; and
- have sole responsibility for determining the fate of the country's existing institutions.

Those institutions are: the current president of the republic, the current national assembly, the current regional assemblies which, under Article 4 Title IV of the revised Constitution, are institutions of the transition now under way. It will be necessary to institute a true transition period following the sovereign national conference.

Djibouti

President Returns From Oman, Bahrain, Yemen

EA1107074091 Djibouti Radio Djibouti in Somali
1700 GMT 9 Jul 91

[Excerpts] Al-Haji Hassan Gouled Aptidon, the president of the Republic of Djibouti, today returned to the country after making a two-day visit to Oman, Bahrain and Yemen. The president was accompanied on his visit by Mourmin Bahdon Farah, the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation. [Passage omitted]

In the 24-hour visit he made to Oman, President Gouled held talks with Sultan Qabus Bin-Sa'id. He briefed him on the Republic of Djibouti's efforts to assist the Somali people to do something about the situation prevailing in their country. Sultan Qabus has agreed that a delegation representing Oman attend the meeting on the reconciliation of the political groups in Somalia, which is to be held on 14 July in Djibouti.

The president of the Republic then visited Bahrain and Yemen, where he discussed with the leaders of those countries the best way of strengthening cooperation, as well as regional and worldwide issues.

Ethiopia

Twenty Reportedly Killed in Ethnic Clashes

AB1007143891 Paris AFP in English 1412 GMT
10 Jul 91

[Text] Djibouti, Jul 10 (AFP)—Twenty people were killed in clashes between Oromo and Issa militia at Dire Dawa in eastern Ethiopia, informed sources in the region reported Wednesday [10 Jul]. Security forces here were patrolling the capital and checking on Ethiopian immigrants to prevent a spillover of the fighting into neighbouring Djibouti which has a large Issa population.

After an Oromo Liberation Front meeting at Dire Dawa stadium, militiamen headed for the Issa part of town where a first spate of fighting left eight dead. Forces of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front [EPRDF], which took power in the capital Addis Ababa at the end of May, intervened and there were up to about 15 more deaths, the sources said. They said a territorial dispute was believed to be behind the violence.

As EPRDF patrols disarmed the rivals the Oromo moved back southeast to Harer and the Issa of the Issa and Gour-Goura Liberation Front headed to Chinile north of the town.

Uganda

North Korean Delegation Arrives in Kampala

EA1007194091 Kampala Radio Uganda Network
in English 1400 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Text] A North Korean delegation led by the deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Yi Chun-chong, has arrived in Uganda for a four-day official visit. While in Uganda, members of the delegation will hold talks on issues of bilateral cooperation between Uganda and North Korea.

The delegation is scheduled to meet various government officials and hold discussions on the Nonaligned Movement and on projects of interest to the North Korean Government, including the Kilembe copper mines in Kasese and the construction of a hydroelectric power station at Paidha in Nebbi district.

The delegation was met at Entebbe International Airport by the deputy minister for foreign affairs, Dr. Agard Didi, and the North Korean ambassador to Uganda, Mr. Kim Tae-yong.

U.S. Lifting of Economic Sanctions Debated

De Klerk: 'Sincere Appreciation'

MB1007163491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1624 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Text] Pretoria July 10 SAPA—State President F.W. de Klerk on Wednesday welcomed the United States' lifting of sanctions against South Africa as a further step to normalise relations between the two countries. "President Bush and I have arranged, at his suggestion, to speak to each other tomorrow to discuss the consequences of this decision as well as other matters of mutual concern", Mr de Klerk said in a statement.

Mr de Klerk said the removal of sanctions would contribute to the revival of the economy to the benefit of all South Africans—especially the disadvantaged who have borne the brunt of sanctions.

He said although certain measures which restricted investment and trade still remained at federal, state, county and city level, he hoped the momentum created by the termination of the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act would soon lead to the removal of those remaining measures, he added. "I would like to express my sincere appreciation to President Bush for the steps he has taken, especially in the face of pressure to shift the goal posts," Mr de Klerk said. "By his sustained resistance to this pressure, President Bush has shown himself to be a man of his word and a man of courage. South Africa looks forward to a new era of cooperation with the United States."

Pik Botha Calls Decision 'Momentous'

MB1007181491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1808 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Text] Pretoria July 10 SAPA—Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha on Wednesday said he hoped the "momentous" decision by US President George Bush to scrap sanctions would lead to an end to sanctions worldwide. At a Pretoria press conference, Mr Botha said: "This is a great day for us. We can now look forward to South Africa achieving greater economic growth". The main effect of the US decision to lift sanctions lay in the psychological impact worldwide and in Africa, he said.

The decision would also open doors to important countries in the Far East. "The message that goes out from President Bush is not really important as it stands, but it is the psychological impact. It is his expression of his belief in the irreversibility of the process of change in this country and his belief that the time has come for South Africans to be encouraged to go to the negotiating table and draw up a new constitution."

However, Mr Botha said unless the violence stopped in South Africa, investment would not flow in. A number of important events that had occurred, including the trust Mr Bush had placed in the irreversibility of the process, made him more hopeful than before that peace and

stability were attainable. Mr Bush realised that economic growth was necessary to solve the political problems of the country.

Mr Botha said the application of the Rangle amendment—which denies US tax credits to American countries operating in South Africa—would probably also be lifted immediately or at least not later than Thursday.

He said 270 US companies had disinvested and withdrawn from South Africa since the 1985 Chase Manhattan refusal to roll over SA [South African] short term debt. However, in the past year only 10 companies had severed their non-equity ties with SA companies.

"Thus after this momentous decision of President Bush, comes the end to an era which started in 1986 with a tremendously harmful effect on the growth rate of the SA economy."

Mr Botha said all the European countries had already abandoned sanctions. "We now hope that this momentous decision will lead all over the world to the termination of sanctions particularly by those governments who indicated that they were waiting for the lead of the United States. This is for us a great day. We can now really look forward, we hope, for South Africa to achieve greater economic growth."

Mr Bush had expressed the hope that his actions would lead to the termination of sanctions at a state and municipal level in the US. "I wish to urge South African business institutions as well as the American Chamber of Commerce to pursue this sentiment so that we can get rid of all restrictions on trade and business between South Africa and the USA."

Mr Botha said he could hardly keep abreast of the positive effects and statements that were taking place all around the world following Mr Bush's announcement.

The Norwegian Government had already proposed that South Africa upgrade its consulate office to an ambassador's office. Mr Botha had immediately agreed. "It would thus be very tragic for South Africa if the responsible leader do not respond to the recognition which the whole world is now giving this country."

The challenge South African leaders now faced was to get together and reach agreement on a new constitution for the country incorporating fundamental civil rights. It was not only the task of the government, but also other parties such as the African National Congress and Inkatha to encourage foreign investment. It would be very helpful if, for instance, South Africa could benefit from an International Monetary Fund loan.

Mr Botha said due to remaining elements of anti-apartheid movements, he did not see South Africa entering the United Nations' General Assembly immediately, but could envisage the country returning to other international agencies soon.

Further Botha Comments

MB1107080691 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 0515 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Interview with Foreign Minister Pik Botha by David Hall-Green and Joleen du Plessis on the "Good Morning South Africa" program—live; italicized passages in Afrikaans]

[Text] [Hall-Green] The big news of the day is, of course, the American decision to scrap sanctions against South Africa, a decision which has come in the wake of a number of other developments on the international scene over the past few days and weeks. It's now our pleasure to welcome to the "Good Morning South Africa" studio the minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Pik Botha. Good morning, Sir.

[Botha] Good morning.

[Hall-Green] You've already been on the air this morning at 0545 [0345 GMT] when we looked in to Studio 11. You were on the air live to the United States of America, to Ted Coppel of ABC News, and of course, it's particularly big news in the United States, in the wake of President Bush's announcement. I believe that you were actually not necessarily in straight debate, but confronted by Randall Robinson, who is of Trans-Africa, of course, a pro-sanctions organization. What did he actually have to say in reaction to the President's announcement?

[Botha] He adopted a very hard line against President Bush, in the first instance. It was quite clear to me, although I did not see him, but I could hear him, you see, that's the way they conduct the program. But he really went for President Bush, accusing him of violating U.S. legislation, and I think it was tactically the wrong thing to do. One mustn't say that of an American President, because the simple truth is that most of the American media do not hold that view, and then, of course, Mr. Robinson hosted a problem member of the ANC [African National Congress] recently, who boasted that he was a member of the Communist Party, and I said so to him in the program, mainly that what he—Mr. Robinson—would like for South Africa is the introduction of a communist system, and the U.S. Congress never required that of South Africa. We certainly complied with all the conditions—not that we repealed the laws with that purpose in mind—but if that is the bonus, then we welcome it.

[Hall-Green] I believe that one of the arguments that you put forward very strongly in this interview with Ted Coppel was that, in fact, South Africa went the extra mile, went a lot further than, in fact, the United States was demanding.

[Botha] No doubt about it. And this will be known in the United States. You see, it's interesting: They defined a political prisoner in a very limited way, namely, a person persecuted for his political beliefs, and then, second,

unduly detained without trial. But they excluded, specifically, persons who committed acts of violence, while we in South Africa released persons who committed violence when there was a political element involved. So we went much further, much further, than the U.S. legislation required, which indicates that what we do is not, in the first instance, intended to please the United States, but what we do here is intended to get negotiations off the ground, according to our view of matters, and according to our agreements with the ANC. Then, of course, second, as far as exiles is concerned, he spoke of some 40,000 waiting for indemnity, which is total nonsense. Virtually all the applications of those outside South Africa for indemnity have already been processed and approved.

[Du Plessis] So we can conclude that we did not bow to U.S. pressure, but that we did it on our own.

[Botha] Correct. Thank you for the implication in that question. You're quite correct. We did it on our own, through negotiations with the ANC, the Groote Schuur Minute, the Pretoria Minute, etcetera. We reached our own agreements, and we are implementing the agreements reached by this government. If it so happens that by doing so we meet U.S. demands, then one would have to be very un-South African not to be satisfied.

[Du Plessis] Right. And being un-South African also implies one would not be excited about the 1995 World Cup tournament.

[Botha] Precisely. But it is not for the government to comment on that, except that, as an enthusiastic rugby fan, I feel everyone in South Africa, including even supporters of Dr. Treurnicht, ought to be very grateful when they see what President De Klerk has achieved.

[Du Plessis] Mr. Harry Schwarz, Ambassador to the United States, said this morning it is just a small step forward. So the man in the street will not necessarily have more money in his pocket. It is sport that will mean more to him, in the sense that we will enjoy more international participation, and see more international sport.

[Botha] Before commenting on that, let me go back to Ambassador Schwarz. When he referred to one small step [preceeding three words in English] I think he had in mind the small step mentioned by that first U.S. astronaut when he walked on the moon. He referred to a small step for mankind [preceeding five words in English] which, in effect, was a giant step in terms of space technology. To get back to what you said, however, yes, the South African public wishes to see the results of what this government and President de Klerk have been doing.

Among members of our right wing there are questions about what the president has been up to. Violence has increased, crime has increased. These are facts, and we have not received anything in exchange. The mistake they make, however, is, we have not done what we have in exchange for anything from outside. What we have done

we did from the conviction that it was in the interests of South Africa. The old road was a dead-end street, that is for sure.

Now the results are coming in. Every responsible government on earth has now acknowledged that what we have done is the right thing. The benefits are now being seen: admission to the World Cricket Council, the International Olympic Committee [IOC]. Yesterday afternoon Norway informed me that they would like to upgrade their consulate to a full embassy. We are opening missions all over the world. I am going to open 20 new offices in 20 more countries. The momentum of acceptance of President de Klerk's integrity is growing, and the results will be seen in sports, for one. The public will then see that if we had not done these things, our isolation would have been complete, economic as well as athletic isolation.

These things go hand in hand. In the field of sports, culture, arts, science, technology, the road has been cleared, and our scientists, our doctors, our experts, all these people will again have access, and South Africans will once again be able to show what they are capable of. That is the real significance of this opening of doors to us.

[Hall-Green] Mr. Minister, I'd like to hear your views on the timing of the American announcement. Is it pure coincidence that the lifting of sanctions is being announced at this time, or do you think that there was any watching of the ANC's first official conference, to see what would come out of that, before this announcement was made?

[Botha] Probably a number of factors, including the one mentioned by you. I can't say exactly what were the factors in the mind of the American Government to choose this specific time, but certainly, what you suggest there would have played a role, namely, to wait first for the congress of the ANC, so as not to introduce a probably contentious issue of an extraneous nature at that congress. But then there was a confluence—it's very interesting—a confluence of events. We announced that we were going to accede to the Non-Proliferation Treaty on nuclear arms...

[Hall-Green, interrupting] Which we've just seen in the news.

[Botha] Now, according to an opinion survey among American politicians recently, they regard the control of dangerous weapons as the single most important foreign issue for the United States in the years to come. So there we were quite in line again with something that is of great importance in the United States. And then, of course, there comes the cricket council's decision. We thought that there would have been one vote against, but there wasn't. Then there was the decision.

[Hall-Green] Turning to the Olympic decision by the IOC, and also turning to the United Nations: South Africa was excluded from the United Nations in 1974, and has had no voice in that body. Do you think that a lot of the boycotts and the sanctions of the United

Nations are now going to become meaningless, in the light of the U.S. Congress decision to lift sanctions, and also in terms of the IOC decision to readmit South Africa?

[Botha] Yes. Yes, but I'm not going to make a fuss of it. We must allow the United Nations to take its time. I really support the implication in your statement meaning this. It is quite clear that it is becoming meaningless, even in Africa. We are now trading with the whole of Africa. We're already flying over Africa. So the UN rules will soon become known for their violation rather than their maintenance.

There, you see, within the United Nations, your more radical elements, they, unfortunately, because of the consensus and compromise tendency in the United Nations, that becomes the common denominator. So I am not going to create a fuss there. I'm not in a hurry to take our seat there again. I knew what happened, as you said. In 1974 allowed 2 minutes to state our case before they rejected by credentials. I'm not going to be in a hurry to return to the United Nations. We have enough work to do in Africa, Central, Eastern Europe, in the Far East, now in the United States, and elsewhere. Trade is beginning to flow. We might increase our trade with Africa, up to 10 billion rand this year, which is magnificent.

[Hall-Green] What about South African Airways into the United States again, and what about the arms embargo? Now, of course, that is about the only UN Resolution—the arms embargo—that is actually mandatory, is it not?

[Botha] No, no, no. Yes, in terms of the Security Council decision. Quite right. But you see, most governments say they would like to adhere to the, let us say, recommendatory nature of those sanctions, but quite clearly they have violated them now, in a row—the 12 European countries, the whole of Africa, for that matter, and now, the United States of America. The good thing here is, we need investment, and those sanctions have been lifted.

But we don't really need arms. We have developed our own arms industry. So we're not in a hurry, I would say, for that to be lifted, but of course, that will also have a psychological effect, and in the long run our defense force may then be able to buy individual items at a cheap rate, which would make the cost of our defense force slightly lower. But I don't think, according to my talks with [Defense Minister] General Malan, that we are in a hurry to wish the arms embargo to go. Our defense force is well equipped, is ready, and can do what it is required to do.

[Du Plessis] *What has actually to happen, however, from our side, for the SAA [South African Airlines] flights and the arms embargo issue to be resolved?*

[Botha] *Let us take SAA first. The airline can now negotiate a new agreement with the United States, but I am not so sure—it has been some time since I talked to*

Airways Manager van der Veer and the relevant ministers—whether SAA at present considers it a profitable route. That is something for them to decide. What is more important to me, however, is the psychological effect, once the air routes have literally and figuratively been opened to South Africa.

[Hall-Green] One of the interesting, or perhaps, the saddest parts, about the banning of SAA flights to and from the United States was the effect that it had on other economies, and I think particularly of the Cape Verde Islands. With the vast number of flights what went through Sal Island, the economy of that country developed considerably, with the South African support, and then suddenly it was withdrawn, and that country virtually collapsed, did it not?

[Botha] I will not say it collapsed, but it suffered greatly. I remember that they sent missions to the United States—they told me so—to warn them against the very harmful effect. You know, to reduce 800 flights to 100, you can imagine, for a relatively small country, with a relatively modest economy, to take that knock suddenly, that was severe. I am sure that a large number of African countries would simply welcome this decision, because it gives them also an excuse to do away with what is formally considered to be sanctions, in an easier way.

[Du Plessis] *It has been said that if South Africa changes, all these other things will also be settled. We have changed. What now?*

[Botha] *Ironically, we now have more work than in the days when we had to circumvent, hide, be alert, and plan how to get around a boycott. We now have a product to sell, and it is a good product, and it demands new drive. I have mentioned the opening of new offices. My department enjoys this challenge tremendously. The younger people in the department now have new opportunities.*

[Du Plessis] *It is also a personal victory for you. What are your plans? Is this something you always wanted to achieve?*

[Botha] *I appreciate your compliment, but the fact is it is a victory for the president and my colleagues in the Cabinet, who had the courage to accept the inevitable and build upon that. I have been foreign minister for 14 years. It has not been a very difficult time. I never doubted, deep down, that the world had a distorted picture of us, even in the days of apartheid. The real story was never told.*

In the National Party that caused bitterness towards the outside world. It left a bad taste in the mouth. I really believed, however, that responsible governments would give recognition if we rejected those things which were morally totally unjust. That we did, and the proof is there. So I believe it is a victory for the whole of South Africa.

We have broken out of our isolation, our trade is expanding, new investments are poised. So it would be ironic, in the eyes of the world, if we cannot grasp these

opportunities because of internal disunity, internal violence, stubbornness, narrow-mindedness even among our leftwing—remember, the left wing can also be narrow-minded. With the world opening up to us, it would indeed be ironic if, on account of internal problems, we cannot grasp these opportunities.

[Du Plessis] *Aggression from inside instead of aggression from outside, not so?*

[Botha] *Correct.*

[Du Plessis] *Minister, thank you very much for your brief visit. I now feel much better informed. Thank you for taking the trouble to be here so early.*

[Botha] *Thanks for inviting me.*

[Hall-Green] Thank you, Minister, for giving us some of your valuable time this morning, in a very busy schedule, and the obviously momentous times we are living in. A great deal of it is falling on your shoulders. We do appreciate it. Thank you.

[Botha] Thank you for the compliment.

ANC Describes Decision as 'Premature'

MB1007182491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1820 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Text] Johannesburg July 10 SAPA—The United States' lifting of sanctions against South Africa was premature, African National Congress [ANC] Secretary-General Mr Cyril Ramaphosa told a Johannesburg news conference on Wednesday. He said the lifting of sanctions was premature on two issues: Violence which had resulted in many deaths continued unabated and many political prisoners remained in jail.

"The violence has resulted in a situation where there is no climate for free political activity. Furthermore, large numbers of persons, defined as political prisoners in terms of agreement reached between the ANC and the South African Government remain in jail," Mr Ramaphosa said.

Earlier Wednesday evening President George Bush announced the United States Government would lift sanctions imposed in terms of the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act (CAAA). Mr Ramaphosa said the CAAA was enacted to achieve the unbanning of all political organisations; the lifting of the state of emergency; the repeal of various apartheid laws; the release of all political prisoners; and that the government should enter into genuine negotiations with the true representatives of the people in a climate of free political activity.

"There have been important victories scored, because the CAAA has significantly contributed to achieving much of the above," he said. And despite the premature lifting of the CAAA, "a whole range of sanctions shall continue to remain in force". "In terms of the Gann Amendment South Africa cannot receive loans from the

IMF and World Bank. The arms embargo, and sanctions imposed by various cities and states are not affected by the CAAA.

"President Bush has also made it clear that the United States shall continue to maintain pressure on the South African Government through other means, and that is a source of encouragement." The ANC's international affairs chief, Mr Thabo Mbeki, said he had received a telephone call from President Bush who told him the United States recognised South Africa had a long way to go before democracy was reached. "This is a message that should go throughout the world," he said.

"The issue of irreversibility is something people continue to debate. We do not believe this. The critical point is that in its action, the US understands the need for pressure continues and needs to be exerted," he said. The United States had used their own definition for political prisoner, and if they had "wanted to be fully supportive they should have agreed to the position of South Africans and should not have imposed their own definition," he said. However, ANC and US relations had improved "since the bad old days" and he did not think the announcement would affect relations between them.

Azapo 'Condemns' U.S. Decision

*MB1007183091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1825 GMT 10 Jul 91*

[Text] Johannesburg July 10 SAPA—The Azanian People's Organisation [Azapo] on Wednesday condemned the lifting of US sanctions against Pretoria, warning American companies rushing to invest in South Africa would face "the wrath" of the black workers. "The Bush administration must understand that sanctions were not responsible for the economic woes of our country and that by busting sanctions it will not resolve the plight of the black people," spokesman Mr Strini Moodley said in a telephonic statement.

"Azapo condemns the decision... to lift sanctions. "American companies that fall in line with sanctions-busting must expect to be subjected to the wrath of the black working class," Mr Moodley warned. He said the international community should "stop acting in their own interests under the guise of concern for black workers". Black workers had called for sanctions and it was the black workers who should call for the lifting, Mr Moodley said. He added the lifting of the sanctions "will not deflect black workers from their struggle to achieve control of the economy in this country".

PAC Cautions Against 'Joy'

*MB1007191291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1901 GMT 10 Jul 91*

[Text] Johannesburg July 10 SAPA—The Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] says the purpose of sanctions has not been fully achieved in as much as the African majority still does not have access to the ballot and consequently democracy. In a statement issued to SAPA on

Wednesday night, PAC Secretary-General Mr Benny Alexander said the lifting of sanctions by the US was premature and cautioned against joy at the announcement made by President George Bush.

Mr Alexander said various oppressive measures such as the minority government, the continuation of political trials and the continued incarceration of political [words indistinct] in the US to persuade its numerous support groups to continue applying pressure on states, cities and other institutions to continue with sanctions "until all vestiges of white racist minority rule have been removed and the masses of our people have placed in power a government which truly represents them".

He concluded by saying while many governments had made funds available for the upliftment of black South Africans, they had done so without linking their actions to the lifting of sanctions and while donations for upliftment [words indistinct]

Democratic Party Welcomes Lifting

*MB1007145291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1445 GMT 10 Jul 91*

[Text] Johannesburg July 10 SAPA—The Democratic Party [DP] on Wednesday expressed delight that US President George Bush has partially lifted economic sanctions against South Africa. "They (sanctions) have gone because the Nats [National Party] have indeed come a long way towards liberal democracy, and we are happy that President F.W. de Klerk should receive credit for this," said DP leader Dr Zac de Beer. "Now all South Africans, right across the political spectrum, must combine to work flat out to build up our trade and our financial reserves. Provided that we do work together, we have the opportunity to build the new prosperity which we all need and want." Dr de Beer went on to point out that his party had always resisted the imposition of sanctions as they believed such pressure increased the miseries of poor South African blacks.

Reserve Bank Chairman on Decision

*MB1007160491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1552 GMT 10 Jul 91*

[Text] Johannesburg July 10 SAPA—The governor of the Reserve Bank, Dr Chris Stals, says the lifting of American sanctions will not have an immediate effect on monetary policy, reports SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news. Dr Stals said it would not result in large sums of money being poured into South Africa, because loans from the International Monetary Fund and certain investments and trade that were covered by other legislation were still banned. Dr Stals said the lifting of sanctions would play an important psychological role because the capital outflow of the past seven years would decrease and access to international loans would be easier.

Business Chamber Welcomes Lifting

MB1007150891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1457 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Text] Johannesburg July 10 SAPA—The South African Chamber of Business [Sacob] added its voice of welcome to the partial lifting of sanctions against South Africa by President George Bush of the United States. "Hopefully, this will lead to the early lifting of the Gramm and Evan Amendments which restrict balance of payments support by the International Monetary Fund and funding by the Export Import Bank respectively," a statement from Sacob said on Wednesday.

"Sacob realises, however, that the lifting of the remaining voluntary sanctions and restriction by state and local authorities will take some time.

"Immediate benefits, which could be identified to flow from this momentous decision, would be a resumption of two-way trade, increased business confidence and a positive influence on the rest of the world to speed up the normalisation of economic relations with South Africa. The South African economy is in the process of bottoming out from its present economic recession. These positive moves could act as a catalyst to lead in the expected upsurge in the economy with beneficial effects on our trading partners."

Further on Local Reaction

MB1007200691 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Report on local reaction to the lifting of sanctions by the U.S. by SABC (South African Broadcasting Corporation) announcer Riaan Cruwagen, including an interview with SABC parliamentary staff member Lester Venter by announcer Mariette Kruger, in the Johannesburg news studio—live]

[Text] [Cruwagen] Mixed reaction was received from several political parties and other organizations to the lifting of United States sanctions against South Africa.

The CP [Conservative Party] says it is pleased that South Africa can participate unhindered in international trade relations. The CP spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr. Tom Langley, says it is free trade that is South Africa's right and should never have been hindered. He did, however, term the conditions placed on the lifting of sanctions as *flagrant interference* in South Africa's internal affairs.

The leader of the Democratic Party, Dr. Zach de Beer, said that he is overjoyed at the news that sanctions have been lifted. He said the psychological effect of the news will be almost greater than the direct results of the lifting of sanctions.

Solidarity said through its spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr. Ashwin Mohanlal, that the party is pleased with the move. He said that it is important that all sanctions be

lifted as soon as possible so that the restructuring of the country's economy can begin in all earnestness.

The ANC [African National Congress] says that although American sanctions have contributed to political normalization in South Africa, the lifting of sanctions is untimely. The organization says all political prisoners have not yet been released. This was a precondition to the lifting of sanctions.

Mr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the chief minister of kwa-Zulu and the Inkatha Freedom Party leader regarded the lifting of sanctions as the best news it had heard in a long time. He said that millions of people who have paid the price for sanctions will welcome it unanimously. Dr. Buthelezi said that President De Klerk now needs encouragement after the steps he has already taken.

The secretary general of the Pan-Africanist Congress, Mr. Benny Alexander, says the step taken by President Bush came too early since black people in South Africa do not have the vote. The South African Council of Churches also regarded the lifting of sanctions as too early and says it regrets the move.

Bophuthatswana welcomed America's announcement and said that it reflects a turning point in Southern Africa's economy.

[Kruger] With us tonight we have a member of our parliamentary news staff, Lester Venter. Good evening, Lester.

[Venter] Good evening, Marietta.

[Kruger] What is your interpretation?

[Venter] Marietta, this country has already walked a difficult path during the social transformation, but now, at a relatively early stage, the country is beginning to harvest the fruits of its labor. Yesterday the country was readmitted to the Olympic family and today the United States, the world's biggest economic institution, has lifted its sanctions and boycotts against the country.

[Kruger] Lester, many people say it is very symbolic. How do you regard this view?

[Venter] Symbolic yes, but not completely so. There are many practical results that will follow. There will be a flow of announcements now and the effects will be felt for months and even years to come. One should not underestimate a stand taken on this country by the world's biggest power. This move is an enormous encouragement for all the parties involved in the creation of a new political system in the country.

[Kruger] So you think that the happiness present in South Africa is totally justifiable?

[Venter] I definitely think so and we will still see the effects of the announcement in time to come.

[Kruger] Thank you Lester.

[Venter] Thank you Marietta.

Buthelezi Expresses Concern Over Violence

MB0907132691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1305 GMT 9 Jul 91

[By Craig Doonan]

[Text] Durban July 9 SAPA—A multiparty conference would help end political violence in South Africa as it would compel leaders of warring factions to deal with the issue together, Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said in Durban on Tuesday. Speaking at a media conference after meeting British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd, Chief Buthelezi, however, expressed concern at the ANC's [African National Congress] "ready-made agenda" to take to the conference, such as its insistence on an interim government and constituent assembly.

He preferred to attend the discussions to talk about issues such as the rule of law, a bill of rights and ways of ending violence. The ANC's agenda was a "recipe for conflict". "The IFP is both willing and ready to negotiate and it is doing whatever it can do with whoever will work with us to bring about an end to violence to bring negotiations closer."

Violence had reached levels where free exchange of ideas and the seeking of mandates and reporting back to constituencies would not be able to take place, Chief Buthelezi said. Commenting on remarks in an interview on Monday in which he expressed concern about a possible civil war in South Africa, the Inkatha leader said if there was no end to violence "we may easily slide into what happened in Mozambique, Angola and even Zimbabwe". Earlier, he remarked that "any person with anything between his ears would not be surprised by that (civil war) comment".

On peace talks with the ANC, Chief Buthelezi said he expected these could get underway soon as former ANC Secretary General Mr Alfred Nzo had telephoned Inkatha National Chairman Mr Frank Mdlalose a few weeks ago, expressing the ANC's willingness to meet Inkatha's Central Committee. Chief Buthelezi added that he hoped "vicious attacks" that derailed the January peace talks in Durban would not follow the next initiative.

Referring to the ANC's decision to maintain Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation (MK)—ANC military wing] and keep its arms caches, Chief Buthelezi said this was a matter of grave concern as the armed struggle had "created a culture of violence". By keeping MK in a state of combat readiness, others were provoked to obtain arms and this promoted violence. Chief Buthelezi condemned reports of armed attacks on ANC supporters returning from a rally on Sunday, saying this made ANC/IFP talks even more urgent.

Hani, Gwala Seek To Halt 'Intra-ANC Fighting'

MB1007194491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1926 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Text] Pietermaritzburg July 10 SAPA—Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation (MK)—ANC military wing] Chief of Staff Mr Chris Hani on Wednesday held talks with Pietermaritzburg African National Congress [ANC] officials and Mpophomeni officials for the second successive day in an attempt to resolve the intra-ANC fighting that has disrupted the township over the past couple of weeks.

Describing the talks as "successful but not conclusive", Mr Hani said a number of steps had been taken to defuse the situation, including the suspension of ANC branch treasurer Mr Boy Ndlela, "pending an inquiry into certain allegations of misconduct".

Mr Hani claimed there was a sad lack of mature leadership in many townships and he intended to look into increasing workshops when he returned to Johannesburg with a view to producing better leaders. Hundreds of toyi-toying Mpophomeni residents attended an impromptu rally following the meeting and Mr Hani appealed for calm in the township.

ANC Midlands chairman Mr Harry Gwala also addressed the crowd and said Inkatha supporters could exploit the situation "like they are doing in Bruntville". Mr Hani's visit followed fighting between ANC-aligned youths known as the "Umgoqo" [Wooden Sticks] and the "Umgovu" [Gluttons], which has resulted in disruption of schools and transport in the area. In the latest unrest incident in the area reported by police, two youths were injured and 12 houses were burned down on Sunday night.

NECC Supports Takeover of Unused White Schools

MB0907122791 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
9 Jul 91 p 3

[Report by Phil Molefe: "NECC Regions Back Schools Takeover Bid"]

[Text] All regions of the National Education Coordinating Committee [NECC] will support the southern Transvaal region in its campaign to make use of under- or unused white schools, according to the NECC.

The NECC national executive committee has mandated its various regions to campaign for adequate facilities and the utilisation of unused white schools, NECC general-secretary Ihron Rensburg said yesterday.

He said that while the NECC was part of the joint working group involved in discussions on education matters with the Government, the organisation's leadership had resolved at its meeting last month that all NECC structures should continue with campaigns aimed

at getting the Government to address the shortage of textbooks and stationery as well as inadequate facilities.

He said the NECC's southern Transvaal region, which has threatened the mass takeover of empty and under-used white schools, was acting within the national body's mandate.

"At no stage did the NECC advise Government representatives on the joint working group that NECC regional structures and organisational components would not embark on alternative strategies," he said.

He did not understand why Minister of Education and Training Dr Stoffel van der Merwe could not meet the NECC southern Transvaal region regarding the occupation of Orange Grove Primary School by Alexandra pupils.

Mr Rensburg said the Minister had in the past, met NECC regions, including local committees such as Thabong in Welkom and the Alexandra branch of the Congress of South African Students.

Dr van der Merwe said last week he could not meet the southern Transvaal region of the NECC over the use of unused white facilities because he was involved in such discussions with its national body.

Mr Rensburg said NECC regions and organisational components had been mandated to continue with campaigns directed at improved conditions of learning, utilisation of underused and unused educational facilities, employment of more teachers and the recognition of representative structures such as parent-teacher-student associations.

He said the southern Transvaal region's campaign to take over unused schools was likely to become a national campaign.

The NECC would hold a special national meeting later this month to map out a programme of action involving the co-ordination of various campaigns by its different regions.

Hurd Visits UK-Sponsored Projects in Alexandra

*MB1007122091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1132 GMT 10 Jul 91*

[Text] Johannesburg July 10 SAPA—A handful of demonstrating Alexandra activists on Wednesday tried to upstage a tour of the northern Johannesburg township by British foreign secretary, Mr Douglas Hurd. Visiting the Alexandra health centre and university clinic, Mr Hurd was confronted by banner-waving members of the Alexandra Land and Property Organisation, demanding the repeal of the Alexandra accord, which recently ended the township's rent and services boycott.

Mr Hurd was briefly cornered by the organisation's spokesman, Mrs Matilde Modiselle, who claimed the local civic organisation was lobbying for the disowning of property owners. Alexandra Civic Organisation (ACO)

spokesman, Mr Mzwanele Mayekiso, told SAPA the demonstration had been staged by the local city council, whose disbandment was proposed by the accord.

Mr Hurd and his entourage, including newly appointed British ambassador to South Africa Mr Anthony Reeves, visited projects partly sponsored by Britain, including the local health centre and clinic, the Alexandra township cricket development programme, as well as a creche bordering a squatter settlement on the outskirts of the township. He told a large press contingent that Britain would provide a further 100,000 pounds (R[and]460,000) towards the costs of the health centre and pledged his government's continued support.

The foreign secretary was given a thorough tour of the centre, stopping several times to greet and chat to patients and asking about health problems and conditions in the squalid settlement. "Where did you get that? Very nice, very smart," he remarked to a man wearing a pullover bearing the British air force emblem.

Admiring the talent of young cricketers being trained under the Alexandra township cricket development programme, Mr Hurd said he hoped some would soon represent South Africa at international level. "We are helping to train the opposition, but it's for a good cause," he told reporters when presenting the second half of a total R125,000 consignment of cricket equipment. Spokesman for the United Cricket Board, which runs the programme, Mr Chris Day, told reporters R1 billion was needed to redress the backlog in cricket facilities in townships countrywide.

While welcoming South Africa's return to the International Olympic Community, it was more important to address the existing imbalances, he added. An under-16 tour should be considered to gauge the tremendous young talent in the townships. The Alexandra programme had produced four provincial players since its inception in 1986, "and judging from their performance, many players seen here will be playing test cricket in the next 10 years", he said.

Travelling through streets stinking of sewage and strewn with rubbish, the delegation made a final stop at a creche bordering shacks on the outskirts of Alexandra. After a thorough inspection of the facilities, Mr Hurd was told by ACO's Mr Mayekiso that next time, he should not only visit British projects in the township, but speak to residents and inspect the migrant labour hostels, the scene of violence earlier this year.

Meets Press, Discusses Sanctions

*MB1007135491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1347 GMT 10 Jul 91*

[By Hilka Burns]

[Text] Johannesburg July 10 SAPA—British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd on Wednesday expressed the hope that the current move to lift sanctions against

South Africa would encourage the government and the ANC [African National Congress] to work out their differences. Mr Hurd was addressing a press conference at Jan Smuts Airport following a three-day visit to the country.

Now, not later, was the time to start encouraging investment for South Africa's future, he said. "South Africa cannot afford to wait for a political settlement before addressing the legacy of apartheid." If United States President George Bush would lift some sanctions as promised, he would warmly welcome the move, the British foreign secretary said. He also welcomed the decision by the International Olympic Committee and the International Cricket Conference to readmit South Africa to the world sporting scene.

He said British Premier John Major would be keen to visit the country, but the visit was a matter of timing and would have to be worked out in conjunction with South African authorities. Mr Hurd said the first chapter towards a post-apartheid South Africa, the abolition of the legal structure of apartheid, was virtually complete. Two essential themes remained for the next chapter—constitution-building through negotiations and nation-building through investment.

He was encouraged after his talks with the government and main political players that despite obstacles, the will to discuss and negotiate was still there. "Indeed, there is no other way. Apartheid and the armed struggle have both proved destructive and hopeless."

Massive investment was needed both from the South African Government, which would need to shift its priorities in public spending, as well as foreign investment. "It is time to put aside the worn-out argument about sanctions. It is no longer necessary to condemn blacks to greater poverty in the cause of ending apartheid."

Mr Hurd said he was struck by the emphasis placed on the fact that violence was in the way of both nation-building and the constitutional progress. He said there was a heavy responsibility on the South African Government to ensure that police acted impartially and effectively and earned the confidence of the black community.

There was also a heavy responsibility on political leaders to work together nationally and at local level and to prevent criminal acts under political labels. He said he saw no sense in Britain acting as mediator in the negotiation process. "South Africa's future is for South Africans to work out, not Europeans, but where we can help, we will do so as over sport, as over the investment ban, as over nation-building and townships—which is the focus of our bilateral aid programme which, at 9.5 million pounds, is the largest of this kind for South Africa."

Mr Hurd also announced his government had agreed to help pay for the return of several hundred orphans from Tanzania. The finance would be part of the one million pound help package announced on Monday and followed a

request from the South African Government and supported by the ANC. The orphans would be returned as soon as practical arrangements could be made, he added.

Disagreement between the ANC and the British Government remained, but differences were not nearly as great as they used to be, Mr Hurd said.

PAC Condemns Readmission Into Olympic Movement

*MB1007122791 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1206 GMT 10 Jul 91*

[Text] Johannesburg July 10 SAPA—The Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] has roundly condemned the International Olympic Committee's decision to readmit South Africa into the olympic movement. It said in a statement in Johannesburg on Wednesday that the PAC was at one with the SA [South African] Council on Sport (SACOS) in its denunciation of this move.

"We reiterate our position that as long as the voteless oppressed are not in a position to determine their own future, South Africa remains a racist state—its isolation must continue until the oppressed give the appropriate signals. This will only occur when the democratic process is firmly set in motion."

It said the interim national olympic committee led by Mr Sam Ramsamy had "sold out" the interests of sportsmen who "have steadfastly and on a principled basis asserted that there can be no normal sport in an abnormal society".

*** Conservative MP Proposes Smaller White State**

*91AF1170D Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
17 May 91 p 7*

[Article: "One More CP Bomb"]

[Text] The Conservative Party [CP] is ready to sacrifice the Free State for a smaller white nation state.

It was Nick Koornhof, MP [Member of Parliament] for Swellendam, who made this sensational revelation in parliament yesterday, less than a week before the important parliamentary by-election in the Ladybrand voting district.

Mr. Koornhof revealed that a CP MP, Koos Botha of Wonderboom, acknowledged this at a home meeting which he and Mr. Botha had recently addressed at a location in the Clocolan district in the Free State.

It is expected that this bomb will cause just as many repercussions as the much-publicized announcement of the so-called Koos Document some weeks ago.

Mr. Koornhof said, moreover, that Mr. Botha had assured a prominent CP farmer, Hans van Rooyen from Clocolan, that the CP will be ready to sacrifice land in the Free State for a small nation state. Mr. Van Rooyen said that he personally would be ready to leave his land behind and migrate.

Mr. Koornhof said that he could not believe his ears concerning that "dynamite" subject. He would like to say to the voters of Ladybrand that a vote for the CP is a betrayal of one's own land.

It was surprising that neither the CP leader, Dr. A.P. Treurnicht, nor any other any other CP speaker who took part in the debate yesterday after Mr. Koornhof's revelation, referred to the matter.

Mr. Koornhof said that he and Mr. Botha had attended a meeting on 23 April at the house of Piet van Rooyen, a well-known CP farmer in the Clocolan district. In his words:

"The meeting was marked by a particularly good spirit, especially on account of the excellent understanding that exists between Mr. Botha and me.

"At his request it was agreed that we will not steal the political march on one another after the meeting. The question was debated for two and a half hours.

"The day before yesterday (Tuesday), I got wind of the fact that some of the CP leaders want to involve that meeting in the debate. I went to caution Mr. Botha, especially because his pronouncements could be the occasion of violence against him and against the CP.

"I like Mr. Botha and would not like to see him destroyed. That would give a heavy blow to the Overvaal clique.

"Abrie Oosthuizen, CP MP for Smithfield and Schalk Pienaar, CP MP for Potgietersrus, judged otherwise. This leaves me no choice other than to react against it.

"If the CP has a tape recording of the entire meeting, I challenge them to release the whole tape, and not just a part of it.

"I guarantee you, that tape will ultimately uncover the CP."

Regarding the question at the meeting as to how the CP was going to implement white self-determination, Mr. Koornhof said that to his surprise, Mr. Botha had admitted that the CP will settle for a smaller white South Africa.

He went along with the Koos Document here.

"But then the bomb fell, Mr. Botha saying that the CP cannot guarantee that the Free State will be part of the CP's smaller white South Africa. I could not believe my ears.

"I spoke about this matter with Hans van Rooyen, a well-known CP farmer, who farms with his brother, Piet van Rooyen, and he says that he will migrate, that he will leave his farm behind and will go to the CP's smaller white South Africa.

Mr. Koornhof said that it is not just the Koos Document that gives away the Free State, but now here comes Mr. Botha, a CP member and gives it away, too, while a well-known CP farmer supports it.

"I want to say to all Free Staters, and particularly to those in the Ladybrand voting district: a vote for the CP is treason against your own land. If you want to emigrate, then vote for the CP.

"The CP wants to sacrifice the Free State for the sake of a smaller white South Africa."

* Rightwing Influence in Farmers' Protests Viewed

91AF1170C Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
16 May 91 p 13

[Article: "Politicking among Farmers" by Andriette Stofberg]

[Text] For a long time already it has been said that the leaders of the Transvaal Agricultural Union (TLU) are practicing rightist politics.

TLU President Dries Bruwer is a CP MP [Conservative Party Member of Parliament].

One of the members of the TLU executive committee, Wilco Beukes, played a leadership role Saturday when farmers attacked a black squatters' camp near Ventersdorp.

And tomorrow dissatisfied farmers are marching on Pretoria to determine modes of action against the government's land reform plans at a conference that TLU has convened. On the eve of the Capital city's second "Farmer's Invasion" in less than four months, Andriette Stofberg, chief reporter, spoke with the same Mr. Bruwer, the man who stands in the middle of that unrest.

1. To say that politics can be kept out of agribusiness, says Mr. Bruwer, is as good as saying that politics can be kept out of parliament. Decisions that are made by politicians do indeed affect agriculture most closely—such as the land ownership question and the government's plans for land reform.

But when "agriculture" reacts to such decisions, it is done from an agricultural point of view and not a party political one.

Mr. Bruwer is the CP MP for Lydenburg. It was that position that landed him some time ago in the barrage of accusations of rightist politicking because of his speeches regarding agricultural affairs.

But he says: "I cannot say what I want to say just like that. I must carry out the majority decisions of TLU and bear the responsibility for my speeches in the judgment of the executive committee and the congress (the highest body of authority of the union)."

In his opinion, the statements that he releases—and several of them have brought down on him the ire of quite a number of his own TLU members—capture the sentiments of the majority of Transvaal farmers.

2. He does not say this in so many words, but his viewpoint is clear: If some people are dissatisfied with his actions, this is their problem. For—and this he says without mincing words—if the farmers of the Transvaal think that he is not communicating their point of view, they may, of course, sack him as president.

He also says that people who blame TLU for politicking are not acting consistently. The positions on agribusiness that he now proposes differ in no way from those he professed years ago when he was still in the NP [National Party].

And, he says, already in 1987 TLU had come up against the land ownership question, when the decision was made that no more white agricultural land must be alienated from coloreds. At that time Nico Kotze, currently the president of the South African Agricultural Union (SALU) was president of TLU, and Jacob de Villiers, now minister of developmental aid, was vice president.

"Then there were no allegations of politicking."

3. Concerning the Ventersdorp incident and the involvement of Mr. Beukes in it, Mr. Bruwer says that Mr. Beukes had not acted with the approval of the executive committee but as a leading farmer of that region.

Does this mean that TLU approves of the farmers' actions?

No, says Mr. Bruwer. TLU fully understands the frustration of the farmers and their actions. They have had their fill of squatting in the region. And the government's history of combatting squatting is weak. People who have not had to deal with squatting do not realize the disastrous consequences it can have.

Does he condone the violence that was perpetrated in Ventersdorp then?

Mr. Bruwer replies neither no nor yes. His answer is: "People say that the farmers used their own prerogative. But what is right or wrong? The squatters are illegally occupying land that the farmers rent from the state. The farmers rent the land, but the squatters do not come with it."

He then adds: "According to the information I have, a large part of the violence was not perpetrated by farmers. Other elements came in from elsewhere."

But what of the pending lawsuit? Mr. Bruwer explains that many people are not taking into account how much time may pass while a lawsuit drags on. Meanwhile the squatters remain there, while more and more damage is being done to the farmers—"Just think of those who cannot be sure of getting their maize crop in because of these problems." And still the squatters pour in.

4. The squatter problem will also be discussed at the conference TLU is convening tomorrow in Pretoria on the question of land ownership among other matters; great differences of opinion exist in organized agricultural circles concerning this conference, however.

Among the provincial agricultural unions, such as that of North Cape Province, strong sentiment has increased against TLU for taking it upon itself to convene a national conference. Others such as the Free State reacted more circumspectly by saying that they would not prevent their members from attending the conference.

The expectation is that the conference will bring to a head the deep division among farmers who already earlier this year made their presence felt at the "Farmers' Siege" in Pretoria. It is particularly the farmers of the Transvaal who are affected, but to a lesser degree the farmers of other provinces, such as North Cape Province, the Free State, and Natal are also involved.

On the one hand, people expect that the bad feeling stemming from the actions of the TLU leadership will be intensified by the conference. In those circles the conference is already being written off as "rightist politicking."

On the other hand, dissatisfaction with the way SALU handles farmers' interests, already a matter of fierce debate at several meetings in Transvaal and elsewhere, is once again being stirred up.

5. Some people believe that up to 10,000 farmers may march on Pretoria tomorrow. Mr. Bruwer himself feels that it will probably be between 1,000 and 2,000. But he assures those people who are concerned that the farmers may once again disrupt the city that it is not a second siege of Pretoria. It is only a planning meeting, says Mr. Bruwer.

TLU is organizing it in order "to bring home once more to the authorities the importance of knowing the will of the farmers whenever laws are being debated that deal with land questions."

Even so, can things not still go wrong? After all, some highly emotional matters will be discussed. Laughs Mr. Bruwer: "The farmers will not get out of hand and throw rocks or shoot guns. This is not our way of doing things."

6. Considering the reason why TLU found it necessary to convene a national conference whereas national agricultural matters are supposedly handled by SALU, he says that by its actions, TLU is not encroaching on the territory of other unions. SALU does not have its ear to the ground, he says. TLU does.

In addition, it was decided last year at the SALU congress that every affiliate can handle the land ownership question itself as an autonomous body. The Free State and Transvaal, earlier this year, did indeed speak to the national president about this.

Because not all the provinces have handled the matter in the same way, TLU "wants to give farmers in other unions who have the same opinion as TLU concerning land ownership the chance to come and air their views."

Mr. Bruwer believes that it would have been irresponsible of TLU not to create such a "forum" where people can air their grievances concerning land reform.

He expects that the conference will approve of decisions to communicate to President F.W. de Klerk "the message" of the opposition with respect to the land question in farmers' agricultural circles. Plans of action to demonstrate that opposition must come out of the conference.

7. Concerning talk that at the conference strong pressure may be brought to bear on TLU to break away from SALU because of dissatisfaction with the latter in certain circles, Mr. Bruwer says that such a split is not one of the objectives of the conference. "But if pressure is brought to bear from the ground level, this would have to be considered."

Incidentally, the conference is not empowered to decide that TLU must break away. It is highly likely that such a motion may be made, but then it must still be directed through the usual TLU channels to the congress of that union.

According to Mr. Bruwer, as far as he and the executive committee are concerned, there are no plans to break away from SALU.

At the moment, in fact, TLU is working on increasing its representation on the general council of SAI U.

"Why should we do something like that if we want to break away?" Mr. Bruwer wants to know.

*** Reserve Forces Deployed for Crime Patrol Duty**

91AF1170B Johannesburg BEFLD in Afrikaans
15 May 91 p 13

[Article: "Army Begins To Do Police Work" by Marga Ley]

[Text] The South African Army will now be calling up commando members from the Rietfontein Commando in the Eastern Rand to assign to crime prevention patrols in Bedfordview and Edenvale. The first patrols will take place as early as Saturday.

This format will most likely be extended to other commandos as well.

Although the patrols are working only "in support of the police," it is nevertheless an area in which the army is

taking over police work, reports military correspondent Marga Ley (photo), in the accompanying article.

According to Article 3.2b of the Defense Act of 1957, a member of the South African Army or Reserve Force while on duty may be employed for the maintenance of law and order and the prevention of crime. The main job of the army is given as the maintenance and preservation of lives, health, and property, among the material included in Article 3.2b.

In a directive from the national president dated 20 June 1973, the army was designated to serve in preventing and suppressing terrorism, and—as the official language reads—its jurisdiction was later determined as South Africa and South-West Africa. On 9 October 1984, the army was designated by the national president to serve in preventing and suppressing domestic unrest.

"It is part of the commando's duties to protect its own house and home. No one speaks of the traditional 'bobby on the beat' in our white residential neighborhoods any longer. It is this man that we want to bring back by using commando troops," says Commander Willie Kinghorn, commanding officer of the Rietfontein Commando.

It is clear that the matter was thoroughly thought out before the wheels were set in motion. Therefore, it may be expected that the format will be extended to other municipalities faced with the problem that the police can no longer attend to all the lesser crimes.

It was the police themselves who approached the army because the affected municipalities were requesting more visible police protection.

"We have set in motion a well-planned, well-organized, and well-controlled effort, with the goal of combatting violence, which includes crime," says Colonel Koos Laubscher, commanding officer of Group 41 of the army, under whose jurisdiction the Rietfontein Commando falls.

"We are going to expand the concept and work on a larger scale in my district, which includes Germiston, Alberton, and Kempton Park.

"We did a study of Edenvale and Bedfordview and divided them into "red" districts where the potential for violence is high, and "green" districts where the possibility of violence is less. We have in mind to inaugurate daily patrols, both on foot and in police cruisers, in the red areas.

"The men that we are going to use are commando members who are called up for 12 days each year. The ideal is for a policeman to accompany each patrol, but we do not know whether this ideal can be realized. The patrols will maintain radio contact with their platoon headquarters, which in turn will have a radio hookup with the police.

"Before we put a soldier on the street, he will first receive intensive target practice and training in the basic legal

aspects of using a weapon and making arrests, and he will be taught to set up and man roadblocks and conduct seizures.

According to plan, the first patrols will be assigned as early as Saturday. Members of other commandos have also already received letters informing them that henceforth they are to serve as a kind of neighborhood watch patrol.

Other traditional police work already being done by the army includes the surveillance of national boundaries, the conduct of searches at border points, the establishment of roadblocks, and the conduct of searches carried out during them, and missions in black residential areas.

The employment of commando members is just one more way of protecting people's houses and homes, because they feel that the police can no longer cover all the bases. Even so, some city councils want to establish municipal police forces, the ANC [African National Congress] wants to inaugurate "self-defense units," the rightists are founding commandos and other groups, neighborhood watches are being formed, security businesses get established overnight, and advertisements are beginning to appear with the message that you must purchase guns to protect your house and home.

Colonel John Lizamore, head of the public relations department of the army's Witwatersrand military region, says that the state has the monopoly on putting down violence, and that it does this through the police and the army.

"An individual has the right to protect himself against really imminent danger, but not to form groups with others who want to protect themselves from possible danger—this is the duty of the state. Therefore, 'self-defense units' have no right to exist."

Some city councils do indeed feel the need for patrols for the prevention of crime, but do not want the army used to man them "because it gives the impression that the situation has deteriorated to the point where we have to fall back on the last resource," said one council member speaking to BEELD, who did not want his name mentioned.

"Municipalities must make plans, since the police can no longer cover all the bases."

A number of municipalities have already expanded their traffic departments—or are now contemplating doing so—to help solve this problem. Since traffic officers are also justices of the peace, they can be used for a variety of jobs.

Professor Deon Fourie, professor of political science at Unisa [University of South Africa], says that if you have an urgent problem that must be solved, it does not help to try to explain it away; you must take action with whatever means are at your disposal.

"As far as the crime problem is concerned, we are standing on our last legs, so to speak, and the use of commando members is the solution for an urgent problem. Soldiers are well-trained in setting up and manning roadblocks, but not in the penal code, and this could create a problem."

Colonel Frans Malherbe, regional director of the department of public relations for the Witwatersrand Police, says that what is happening in Bedfordview and Edenvale is a proof of it.

"If the presence of the army patrols helps reduce the incidence of crime, the system will remain in force until the police get more men. It is thus a temporary measure to keep more eyes and ears to the ground in an effort to combat crime."

"The police have had requests from the city councils, and after discussion, it was they who approached the army."

"As far as possible, policemen will accompany the patrols, and a policeman will be in charge at all times. The army men are being used as ancillaries to the police and are under our orders. We shall also be training them initially for the new job."

There are some who regard this matter more critically. According to Chris Botha, who teaches police science at Unisa, the job and the training for it differ in very basic ways in the two forces.

"An army makes use of maximum force, attacking an enemy base and wiping it out. This is their job, and soldiers are trained for it."

"On the other hand, police work is a civil service that makes use of minimum force. All possible effort must be made before turning to the use of force," says Mr. Botha.

"We live in a rank-conscious society. However, there is no comparison between a constable and an army man. The soldier is trained simply to obey, the policeman is trained to think for himself and to use his discretion because he gets into situations where he must act alone. He makes a split-second decision which may later be sifted through and discussed for days in a packed courtroom."

"The problem with homogenizing the work and functions of the police and the army has already led to the conviction among a very large part of the populace that the two forces are one, while there is a fundamental distinction between them. That way of looking at the situation could be disadvantageous to the police," says Mr. Botha.

And that is probably also the reason why so far the police have opposed the formation of a special unit consisting of army troops and policemen.

Professor Ben Smit, head of the criminology department at Unisa, understands the notion that a uniform on patrol can prevent crime.

"I am just afraid that the present situation, with the army assisting the police in their work, will become permanent, that the police will sit back and do other work because, why else, there are others doing their regular jobs.

"The army's basic task is to develop its combat skills and to protect South Africa against external attacks. They must be on guard against attacks in order not to lose their combat skills because they are busy doing other jobs."

Why not attach the commando members to the police reservists, when it is really policeman who are on patrol?

Cmdr. Kinghorn sums up the problem stemming from this proposal: "I have attained the rank of commander after many years of service and after taking many courses in military science, which I voluntarily completed. In the police I would be a simple constable. Also it would cost the state a great deal of money to put police uniforms on hundreds of men who already have army uniforms."

* First School in Orania Opened

91AF1217A Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES
in English 9 Jun 91 p 9

[Article by Evelyn Holtzhausen: "Land of the Oxwagon Is Teaching by Computer"]

[Text] In the week that South Africa received a plan for a new education system, a whites-only school opened its doors to 14 pupils in the Afrikaans "homeland" of Orania near Kimberley.

Volksskool Orania, with its hand-painted Voortrekker murals and two teachers, is one of the smallest—and most technologically advanced—schools in the country. All the teaching is done with computers.

Orania, a 68-house township on the banks of the Orange River in the Northern Cape, was built by the Department of Water Affairs in the 1960s to accommodate canal construction workers. It was bought late last year for R[ands]1.05-million by the Afrikaner Volkswag for a whites-only settlement.

Fussing

Fussing over the privately-funded Volksskool's first pupils this week was educationist Anna Boshoff, daughter of assassinated Prime Minister Dr. H.F. Verwoerd and wife of Professor Carel Boshoff, the ideological "founder" of Orania.

She was assisted by Julian Visser, the director of a Pretoria computer company and the school's acting headmaster.

"We have what I believe to be the most advanced private school in South Africa," Mr. Visser said.

"We do not use chalk and blackboards but instead we have computers and videos as tools to give pupils the most up-to-date education."

He said pupils would initially write Cape Education Department exams, but he said the school would develop into a multi-media academy offering its own diplomas. It would also train teachers and provide courses in adult education.

Ideology

The school, Mrs. Boshoff said, was based on Christian National ideology and would teach moral standards as laid down in the Bible.

Existing standard texts would be adapted where necessary to reflect the Afrikaner view of history and not the "distorted" versions offered in conventional South African schools.

The only matric pupil is 17-year-old Gisela Moolman. Her father, former Stutterheim fitter and turner, Johan Moolman, said:

"I am so happy the school has now opened. When we moved here in January, I decided to keep my three children out of school.

"I did not want them brainwashed either by their teachers or by television. The brainwashing in Azania (South Africa) is very effective."

Gisela hopes one day to be a farmer or a vet. "I am very happy here," she said.

"I have the same beliefs as my parents—each race belongs in its own place. I do not hate anyone and I am not a racist, but I want to live among my own people."

Gisela is one of four high school students at the Volksskool.

The remaining 10 pupils are in the primary school, although they are all taught together in two classrooms.

The school is housed in the building of the former Orania High School which, in the 1960s, had over 200 pupils. Mrs. Boshoff said more pupils—including Afrikaans children from farms neighbouring Orania—were expected to enrol.

"We have something unique here," said Mr. Visser, a recent convert to Volkstaat ideology.

"At other schools there are sometimes up to 50 pupils in a class with one teacher. Here, each pupil gets individual tuition and we encourage pupils not to be spoonfed, but to discover learning on their own.

"It's exciting to be involved in the school and the development of Orania.

"People here are so positive. They are not fanatics. They just want to set and maintain standards which are being eroded in South Africa.

Safe

"I believe that our pupils will achieve higher standards than their counterparts at state and private schools elsewhere.

"They also have a better quality of life. Here there are no discos, no drugs, no muggings, no theft and no rape."

Mr. Visser said once teachers had been trained to use the computers he would return to his business in Pretoria.

"But I am going to see what I can do about moving my business here," he said.

*** Mining Cooperation With USSR Explored**

91AF1178A Pretoria BEELD inAfrikaans
14 May 91 p 3

[Article by Marietjie van den Bergh: "South African Mining Industry and Russians Could Do Big Business"]

[Text] The South African mining industry may receive a stimulus in the form of millions of rands if trade agreements are clinched with the Soviet Union.

In association, a considerable number of Russian mining companies could derive considerable profit from local technology and draw upon research that has already been done here. According to a political current events newspaper, SA DIALOOG, joint trade efforts will be discussed shortly, when a South African trade mission visits the Soviet Union in June.

But the mining industry is not the only possibility. With a population of some 278 million, the Soviet Union offers considerable trading prospects which are being handicapped by their extensive consumer needs.

Mike Veysie of the international department of Safto [South African Foreign Trade Organization] says: "We have identified common domains, especially in the mining industry, where the Republic can conclude trade agreements. Safto has hired Soviet consultants to track down suitable South African firms."

These consultants include representatives of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and members of the international department who so quietly visited the Republic in February.

The interest of the Russians in the local mining industry is an especially encouraging indication and one which

can tend to the advantage of both parties, notwithstanding the tough foreign currency control. Joint undertakings with a foreign connection have been coupled with lower taxes and profit-taking.

The possibility of trade relationships with Russia, especially in recent years, has been put on the back burner. At the conclusion of the visit of minister of foreign affairs Pik Botha's visit to Hungary in 1989, seven South African business undertakings all took part in the Budapest trade show in May of last year, despite the prevailing sanctions.

This took place under the cloak of Safto: During the fair, a Hungarian businessman made his booth available, and afterwards some of the products were most successfully conveyed to Moscow.

As trade agreements with central Europe were worked out, Safto undertook to approach Russia. In the meantime, Bulgaria, together with Hungary, Poland, and Czechoslovakia as a group, began to hold trade conferences also. In June of last year, Safto took 16 businessmen to Vienna and Budapest to exploit trade possibilities in Eastern Europe. Since that time a number of Central European nations have visited South Africa with representatives from Polish, Hungarian, and Czechoslovakian firms, which displayed products even at the Rand Show. Earlier this year a Russian delegation arrived in the Republic.

"We identified the Soviet business authorities that could possibly do business with South Africa," says Mr. Veysie. "Although the Soviet Union is in dire need of foreign capital, strong controls are being brought to bear on the outflow of cash amounts."

The Safto delegation soon plans to visit some of the major cities such as Moscow, Leningrad, and Helsinki.

"In these difficult times, joint efforts in particular can tend to be to everyone's advantage. The Russians are showing interest in our mining technology and equipment. With respect to the latter, several gold mining companies have undertaken to send representatives. Joint business undertakings can be to the advantage of both the Republic and the Soviet Union," says Mr. Veysie.

We understand that the Russians have already begun to exploit the local culture front. In a telephone conversation with Paul Coetzee, director of the East European desk, we learned that members of the Bolshoi Theater have already contacted by TRUK. He did not wish to provide any more particulars and referred the matter to Dennis Reinecke, CEO of TRUK.

Angola

State Secretary Confirms Theft of New Kwanzas

*MB0507205291 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 5 Jul 91*

[Excerpt] Social Affairs State Secretary Rodeth dos Santos confirmed today that 5.7 million new kwanzas had been stolen from her Secretariat's vault. In an exclusive interview with Radio Nacional de Angola, Rodeth dos Santos said she believed it had been sabotaged, adding that more than 800,000 new kwanzas had disappeared from the vault last month. That money was to have been used to pay the workers. [passage omitted]

Reporter Says Prices Falling Following War's End

*MB0707200691 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 7 Jul 91*

[Text] The trade sector in Huambo Province is feeling the first positive effects of the end of the war. Food prices continue to drop sharply at the people's markets. This is a source of considerable concern to those private economic agents who own supermarkets and minimarkets. Competition has significantly changed. Some of them would actually prefer to see the former worker supply cards and other formalities scrapped so they can join the free market system.

Also, as a result of the peace presently being experienced in this country, car owners in Huambo are happy to see that diesel and gasoline prices have dropped. The reason for the lower prices is that there is a large quantity of fuel in Huambo Province these days. All gas stations are open to the public and no documents are being asked. The consumer only has to go to the gas station and buy fuel. Despite the fuel surplus, the gas-run Benfica hydroelectric complex is unable to supply power to Huambo and Caala cities 24 hours each day. Instead, it still uses the old timetable: From 1730 [1630 GMT] to 0200 on week days and between 1500 and 0200 on Saturdays and Sundays.

* De Sousa Views Captured Weapons in Luena

*91AF1182B Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 28 May 91 p 2*

[Text] Luena—Bornito de Sousa, the secretary for organization and cadres in the Politburo of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola], visited this city between 20 and 24 May to explain the general cease-fire agreements in Angola and the new legislation in effect in the country.

This member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the MPLA had a meeting with militants in the MPLA and the JMPLA [Youth of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola], to whom he explained the contents of the peace-agreement documents which will be signed on 31 May in Lisbon, Portugal, and the basic laws

introducing the multiparty system into Angola. He also provided them with information about various aspects of current party life.

During his stay in the city, Bornito de Sousa visited the civilian and military hospitals, where he was able to observe the difficulties encountered by these hospital institutions in caring for the hundreds of wounded individuals hospitalized there.

Also during the course of his visit to the city of Luena, this party leader had an opportunity to visit the exhibit of military materiel seized from the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] during the 45 days of war. The exhibit included two 106 mm guns and a machine gun, all mounted on three Land Rovers; 285 weapons of the AKM type; 45 antitank missiles (of Western manufacture); and 87,000 rounds of various types of ammunition, among other things.

* People of Luanda Celebrate Peace Accord

*91AF1188B Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese
8 Jun 91 p 40*

[Article by Benjamim Formigo]

[Text] The first meeting in Sangondo, in the heart of Angola, between Major Venceremos of the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] and Lieutenant Colonel Mutu Yakaevela, of the FALA [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] seems far away. The guns have been silent since 16 May and a few isolated incidents have not succeeded in breaking the peace. Even the skeptics are beginning to believe that peace is here to stay.

Psychologically, it was important that the TPA (Angolan People's Television) transmitted a live broadcast of the signing of the Estoril Accords. Two weeks after they heard that the war was over—two weeks without a shot fired but with too many mines all over the country—the Angolans in cities which receive the TPA saw and heard what was being said and done in Lisbon.

The MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] arranged a Festival of Peace for last weekend and urged people to take to the streets to welcome the president on his return from Lisbon.

"This is not the doing of the MPLA. People are out here for themselves, for their president, because of the peace. What is going on in the streets has nothing to do with the party," commented an excited young university student. "There has not been a spectacle like this since 1975 (when independence was declared)," claimed an MPLA militant, acknowledging that the "massive turnout" was much larger than expected.

At the airport, the political leaders, a brass band, and a group of party militants awaited Jose Eduardo dos

Santos. Outside, thousands of people lined the Avenida do Aeroporto from the Praça Norton de Matos to May Day Square.

State security permitted it, as it had the week before in Huambo, and the president traveled over part of the city in an open car. It was the apotheosis of peace. The rally was held after that.

It was 1700 when Jose Eduardo dos Santos spoke of the new country and talked about national reconstruction.

At the rally in May Day Square, right in front of the president's reviewing stand, there was an anarchic note, manifestly outside the control of the party—a brilliantly colored poster with a photograph of Jose Eduardo dos Santos and the words: "O Mister Peace is our man dudas" (sic). Later, during the parade, when the children were passing in front of the president's box, a group of high-spirited adults joined the young Pioneers, bellowing "Viva Jose Eduardo." It must be confessed that their diction was a little slurred. The "Mangole"—Angolans—were not waiting until the official ceremony was over to begin "celebrating."

On the Friday on which the Estoril Accords were signed, people were already gathering to celebrate. The music was good for morale and the beer and wine raised spirits. It was just that, since morale and spirits were already high, it made it easier for brawls to break out.

No one knows exactly how it started, but around Kinaxixi (also known as Maria do Tanque), there were scuffles and the police had to go in with clubs to separate the individuals. In Lubango, the festivities were accompanied by celebratory gunfire. Armed soldiers who had drunk too much beer (and also some civilians, it was said) began firing "to celebrate the peace." According to eye witnesses, two dozen people were wounded by stray bullets; there were unconfirmed reports of 10 fatalities.

Because of such incidents, the Military Command of the Southern Front decided to forbid civilians or off-duty soldiers to use or carry weapons. In an official note, the Command ordered all citizens who were keeping guns for sport or for self-defense in their homes "to register them immediately with the Command Directorate of Armaments."

The festivities continued on Sunday. There were official and private celebrations, because the "Mangole" never pass up an opportunity to "party." In Luanda, there were no other incidents, aside from three deaths: a woman was killed by her inebriated husband; a man was slain by his wife's family; and a woman was murdered, apparently after having been raped. Afterward, everything returned to normal. Angola returned to harsh reality as people remembered that there was little to eat—in some areas there was nothing to eat—and that you had to work the "system" to obtain food and normal every-day items.

On Sunday, the Angolan churches celebrated a peace mass in the Sports Citadel. The multitude gathered there

for two hours for the religious rites, endorsed by the MPLA, which appears to have abandoned Marxism-Leninism for the time being.

Over 50 Angolan Christian churches celebrated the peace. And if some of them, such as the Catholic Church, limited their homilies to "the need for national reconciliation" (a message that was repeated that afternoon during the celebration of the mass), other churches, such as the Methodist Church, referred to the war, the liberation struggle, and the need for politicians to form closer ties with the Church.

At one point, one of the officiating clergy appealed to the heavens from the pulpit, gesturing desperately at the TPA helicopter that was filming the event and preventing the faithful from hearing his message. Jose Eduardo dos Santos attended the service and was presented with a bible by Milar de Carvalho, president of the World Council of Methodist Churches.

As time passes, it is becoming clear that a presidential offensive is underway. After years of being isolated by his personal security, he has begun to move about the country. Married only a few months ago, the president has appeared in public, always accompanied by his wife, and has not shied away from contact with the public when his security permits it.

Last Monday, the presidential services called a press conference. The president appeared voluntarily and, without any prepared statement, put himself at the disposition of the journalists "to respond to your questions."

The president divulged some details of his meeting in Lisbon with Jonas Savimbi following the signing of the Estoril Accords and, through the newsmen, conveyed a message of openness and tolerance to the people.

Referring to South Africa, the president eulogized the work of Frederik De Klerk and Nelson Mandela in behalf of "peace, stability and the end of 'apartheid.'" Both his new image and his most recent speeches would have been unthinkable only a year ago.

*** Cessation of Hostilities in Waku Kungo Viewed**

91AF1183A Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 28 May 91 p 3

[Article by Carlos Miranda]

[Text] Waku Kungo (from our correspondent)—Now that the war, leaving its sinister mark across the entire country, as in this area of Kwanza Sul, has passed, people are calmly preparing to return and embrace a new life. The municipality of Waku Kungo is also preparing for the new climate of stability that was confirmed after a meeting last Friday between FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] and FALA [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] within the framework of the contacts to create joint military verification subcommissions in various parts of the country.

We said that the war is in the past, but its vestiges will not easily be forgotten. In any case, FALA officials assured the press after the meeting that in this region also, the cease-fire has been observed since 14 May, the day they launched an offensive and occupied the town headquarters and surrounding areas.

They reminded our reporters that thousands of people abandoned the city and even today are reluctant to return to their homes, awaiting unconditional guarantees to do so. It is not merely a question of true security, but also because they know that since 14 May there has been no government. The city has become practically isolated from the rest of the world. There is no trade, and hospitals, health centers, schools and homes are not operating.

According to religious sources we contacted, there are also no communications and there has been little attendance at the Dominican church's masses. In the missionaries' view, the reestablishment of a normal life could take either a lot of time or a little, since it depends upon the will of, and faith in the governmental forces and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]. "During all this time, since the last battle between the belligerent troops, we have fundamentally been without communications. We cannot leave here, but UNITA has guaranteed us security and is sending us troops for that purpose," they said.

Three missionaries returning from the country's capital traveled with domestic and foreign journalists in the FAPLA helicopter that brought them from Luanda to cover the meeting between the military missions.

Peace Has Arrived

...When we landed at Waku Kungo, our watchful attention from the helicopter soon converged on the UNITA military personnel positioned in what "was" the 26 January Airport, waiting for the FAPLA delegation of five officials to participate in the first meeting with six FALA officials. Times have changed. The reception was cordial, embraces and handshakes followed and some even gave their best smiles...

Contrary to plan, the meeting, to be precise, did not actually occur in the airport, which had been physically destroyed, but rather in the Old Cela Hospital. Leading the delegations were FAPLA Lieutenant Colonel Jose Luis "Ze Grande" Caetano and FALA Colonel Adriano Mutuachile.

With little protocol, the officers went to the improvised meeting hall, thus initiating an event that gives the first real indication that Waku Kungo municipality's situation will become normal within a short time, everything leading to believe that reestablishment of the local State administration and all the economic and social structures will become fact.

Above all, the meeting confirmed that military hostilities are history. The UNITA soldiers themselves confirmed this

fact: "Since 15 May there have been no incidents to undermine the peace efforts initiated by the high military commands of FAPLA and UNITA." In talking with some UNITA soldiers, they said that there is no reason to "return to the bush," and "live constantly with our weapons."

"Since FAPLA has met us here, they have not attacked us, and since this meeting we feel more encouraged," we were told by Isaac Jose, who at 50 has spent almost half his life in the bush. He imposed one condition to speak to the JORNAL: "Take a picture of me. I have never done that before, maybe we will meet again so I can charge you..."

From the airport to Old Cela Hospital we traveled some three km in a blue Mercedes bus with a sticker reading "ETP [Public Transport Enterprise]-Kwanza Sul." The seats were already "past history," working only with a great deal of pushing, and it did not take long for them to begin squeaking loudly. From that vantage point, we attempted to find someone in civilian clothes. What we saw on the road to the place where FAPLA and FALA were to meet were dozens of UNITA soldiers, certainly surprised by the radical modification of the situation...

Here we recalled the Dominican missionaries, who said that many people who had fled the city and other areas where they had their homes and possessions, have not accepted the idea that hostilities have ceased, perhaps because of a lack of information. "It is absolutely necessary," they also said, "that food supplies be reestablished, as well as medical assistance and supplies of medicines, since there is currently no control over disease, including malaria. You have no idea of the number of deaths this has caused over the last few days."

After the meeting, Lieutenant Colonel Jose Luis Caetano said on this subject that he expects confirmation that an integrated assistance program to the people will begin operating within a few days, adding that the Government has made itself completely available to arrange the necessary conditions for that to occur.

In addition, that question was also brought up at the military joint verification subcommission meeting, where the need was discussed to begin operations to deactivate the mines on the access roads to the town of Kwanza Sul. An issue that should merit special attention on the part of high FAPLA and FALA officials.

Colonel Mutuachile spoke at the press conference of the taking of Waku Kungo headquarters on 14 May, saying that at the time, this was a strategic point for UNITA military activities. He promised that when the cease-fire is signed, "we will withdraw from here," to another location that he did not specify, confirming in addition that people in the city have left, but that UNITA has systematically appealed to them to return. The city, also known as Cela, has at least 10,000 inhabitants, out of some 70,000 in the entire municipality of Waku Kungo.

*** Huila's Economy Devastated by Drought**

91AF1182C Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 28 May 91 p 2

[Article by Miguel Filipe: "War and Drought Have Turned Huila Into a Consumer Area"]

[Text] The first figures on the deaths resulting from starvation in the Province of Huila, in the southern part of Angola, gave readers a dramatic picture of the situation, although the numbers were not accurate because of the difficulty of access to the principal regions affected by the war.

The figures to which JORNAL DE ANGOLA had access through the emergency drought committee indicated that about 600,000 persons urgently needed food assistance, although the last rainy season was encouraging.

It is known that the drought caught the government of the province of Huila unprepared, although it was a cyclical phenomenon predicted by experts in the farm sector a long time ago. And the consequences were plain to see: from a producer area, Huila was transformed into just a consumer area, dependent on foreign donations.

The years 1988 and 1989 are regarded as those in which the worst damage occurred to farm production, the most human lives were lost, and the greatest decline in the livestock herds occurred.

But the chaotic status of the essential production statistics continues. Pierre Honnorat, the young 25-year-old Frenchman who is the official in charge of logistics for the Special Relief Program in Angola (SRPA), is urging an immediate review of the matter.

He says that in this connection, the SRPA has chosen to organize small columns to proceed to the municipalities of Caconda, Caluquembe, and Quilengues, north of Huila, in order to determine the exact number of people suffering from the famine.

Pierre Honnorat said that while it would have been possible to take out 50 tons of corn, the columns only took out 10, because there was no real knowledge about the needy population, nor were there adequate storage infrastructures.

The convoy of 15 trucks which left on the 17th of this month for Quilengues, Caconda, Cacula, and Caluquembe carried approximately 160 tons of food, medicines, clothing, and construction materials, while the first convoy which went to the same localities last March transported 185,075 tons of products.

Well-informed sources have expressed the certainty that with the advent of peace and the rainfall conditions, which are now tending to become more regular, the province of Huila will be able to produce approximately 214,000 tons of grain. This is the volume necessary for self-sufficiency in food and for the marketing of surpluses.

Except that in 1989 and 1990, 8,026.5 tons of grains were marketed, a figure regarded as "laughable" in terms of the real needs of the province.

With the expectation that this farm year will be successful, the province of Huila will be able to market 30,285 tons of corn, 2,235 of seed sorghum, 3,107 of massango, 1,510 of beans, 9,439 of potatoes, 12,994 of vegetable products, and 5,000 tons of fruits, making a total of approximately 64,618 tons of products.

But the actions of the government should not be limited to merely providing the people with food aid. Projects designed to rehabilitate the water collection areas, some of which have been sealed since 1975, are urgently needed.

It is known that given normal rainfall conditions, the average water supply available to the municipality of Gambos—that most seriously affected by the drought—ranks third in priority on the regional level, with 12.7 UBT [tropical livestock unit] liters per day. To achieve an available volume of 15 UBT liters per day in an initial phase, 36 water holes will need to be rehabilitated and 19 others must be added.

In order to make 20 UBT liters per day available in a second phase, another eight water holes, plus seven more for livestock, will be needed. Also, a third phase of this project will make it possible to obtain 30 UBT liters per day, with a need for four new water holes, and seven additional ones for animals.

In the livestock sector, the drought has resulted, in addition to the death of hundreds of head of cattle, in a reduction in the coverage achieved in the annual program of vaccination against the three leading infectious-contagious diseases which are raging in the region, as well as an increase in the livestock morbidity because of reduced resistance to disease.

For example, only 309,903 head of cattle were vaccinated against contagious peripneumonia and hermetic and symptomatic carbuncles, as compared to the 550,648 head vaccinated in 1989.

The drought has also necessitated the adoption of measures with social impact, principally in the health sector, where the situation is regarded as serious. It is already known that the war reduced the access of the population to health structures, as well as the capacity to repair and equip them. By the same token, it made the task of providing medical aid in rural sectors more difficult.

In this connection, the government bodies are suggesting that the "Food for Work" method be used for rehabilitation and maintenance and improvement work on latrines and wells, in order to limit outbreaks of diseases involving diarrhea caused by the use of water unsuited for consumption.

These are the other factors which have contributed to the high death rate among the people in rural zones during the drought period.

The training of health agents and traditional midwives has not received the attention it merits. They represent the final level in the pyramid of health personnel. Nor, under these circumstances, have the medical posts had the resources for adequate operation.

Given a picture such as this, it was inevitable that the drought would also find an "umbrella" under which to shelter, since nutritional vigilance has ceased to be given due importance, particularly for the most vulnerable age groups in the population (children under five years of age), and above all, old people in the "third age" group.

On the other hand, the number of displaced persons has increased alarmingly, even reaching a total of 42,165, of which number 12,102 are refugees from the municipalities of Caluquembe, Caconda, Cuvango, and Chicomba, in Huila; some municipalities in the province of Huambo; and Benguela, mainly its eastern portion.

The individual and collective stability of these dislocated people is simply nonexistent, and they are living on the level of pauperism.

This was the issue raised during the last meeting of the regional emergency committee held a few months ago in Lubango, which brought together international and domestic donor bodies.

It was concluded at that meeting that despite the encouraging prospects in the southern region of the country, food aid should not be interrupted, as was planned.

The committee came to the conclusion, based on the experience of the past two years, that it is necessary to continue the emergency aid, since the consequences of the scourge were not eliminated by the mere improvement of conditions.

One of the principle problems in this sector, this body says, has to do with the breakdown of agricultural stocks. The strategy to be pursued involves getting industrial goods of first necessity to the small farm producers. It is within this context that the suggestion to include the marketing program in the emergency aid circuit was made.

However, hunger is not a matter of concern in the rural sector alone. The local press has been carrying reports describing the true dimensions of this phenomenon in some neighborhoods in the city of Lubango. Lubango today is a center for displaced persons. There is nothing the commercial authorities can do.

Dinis Marcolino Eurico, the director of the Food Products Wholesale Enterprise, has himself admitted that although a "ceiling" of \$1.3 million has been planned for imports of essential food goods from Namibia since last year, the inability to supply the stores will continue to be a fact.

* Portuguese Businessman on Investment Prospects

91AF1147B Lisbon O JORNAL DA ECONOMIA
in Portuguese 25 May 91 p 2

[Report on interview with Francisco Mantero, deputy chairman of the Portuguese Association for Economic Development and Cooperation, by Jose Guilherme Moreira: "Money Waits for Elections"; place and date not given; first paragraph is O JORNAL DA ECONOMIA introduction]

[Text] The weapons have been silenced, but investors are playing it safe. Peace is not enough. It is also necessary to know what the postelection political framework and the new government's economic strategy will be.

The big unknown facing Portuguese businessmen who want to invest in Angola is the economic model that will be adopted by whatever government emerges from the elections, which will be held between September and November of next year.

The tiny Angolan business class seems convinced that the course of events will necessarily have to include the institutionalization of a market economy tempered with measures to safeguard their interests.

Portuguese businessmen's associations have spared no effort to promote and organize missions to that country. The AIP [Portuguese Industrial Association] has scheduled a trip to Angola this September by a few Portuguese businessmen, the purpose of their visit being to approach the question from a wider perspective comprising the entire region and therefore including Namibia and South Africa. The ELO (Portuguese Association for Economic Development and Cooperation) has also been trying to smooth the way.

Francisco Mantero, deputy chairman of the ELO, is a businessman who has long had ties with Africa. He told O JORNAL DA ECONOMIA that at the moment, "Angola's most important problem is growth, and that problem is directly related to a resolution of the political situation and the establishment of de facto peace."

Francisco Mantero said that "since the growth of the economy depends on the participation of businessmen, it is necessary that the Angolan Government create political and economic conditions that will attract and encourage investment."

That point is extremely important, considering that the African continent is not alone in needing capital for development. Latin America and the countries of Eastern Europe are in a situation of identical need and may create more favorable conditions for attracting investment.

"Economic stability can only be achieved through structural adjustment agreements with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank," said the ELO's deputy chairman, who emphasized, however, that "while important, those agreements are not enough to promote growth, meaning that the government will also have to

provide conditions making the takeoff of the financial sector possible—specifically by establishing banks and insurance companies.”

Francisco Mantero feels that in the meantime, the Angolan Government can “operate on the basis of development credits supplied by either the World Bank or the EEC [European Economic Community] to rehabilitate productive sectors that are currently out of operation, some of which—agriculture, for example—are of top priority.”

Concerning the problem of migrations that might occur, Francisco Mantero emphasized that “Angola will have to deal with that problem at its root by providing farmers with the necessary conditions for carrying on their activity instead of choosing the easy way out represented by imports.” Only in that way will it be able to prevent people from fleeing to the urban centers.

The ELO’s deputy chairman says he is concerned by the demobilization of the military, since all those people constitute manpower which, after being retrained, can be used in various sectors, especially light industry.

Tax Incentives for Investment

Francisco Mantero shares the opinion that African markets are the logical destination for Portuguese investment, because that continent may eventually become more important to us than the EEC.

That being the case, it is important for Portuguese businessmen to benefit from Africa’s comparative advantages, specifically language and the shared cultural outlook, two factors which should not be underestimated and to which are added a direct knowledge of the terrain that is still remembered by an active generation.

The lack of funds in the amounts required by the size of the country necessarily means that Portuguese firms will have to join with foreign companies, since by themselves they could never be competitive in the overall framework of Angola’s development.

Francisco Mantero claims that “the Portuguese Government would be showing great strategic intelligence if it created a package of tax incentives for firms wishing to establish themselves in Angola.”

Mantero said: “That would be a proper way to make up for the lack of sufficient capital of our own with which to compete with the big firms and the multinationals.”

The businessman emphasized that “the Portuguese state could cooperate more actively in the project for rebuilding Angola on the grounds that it is a task of national interest.”

Lack of Cadres the Problem

Operations in Angola by foreign firms depend upon the technical training of national cadres to prepare them for the new technologies, so that the firms will have cadres available in the near future.

Francisco Mantero emphasized that “the fact that some of the machinery being installed locally does not represent the latest step in terms of technology should not be seen as a disadvantage, since it reduces the cost of investment while making it possible to produce efficiently and profitably.”

The transfer of equipment from Portugal to Angola will end up being a good transaction because while most of Portugal’s industrial sectors are now based on intensive capital, that is not the case in Angola, and the available manpower is not skilled.

This means that industrial plant which is already out of date in Europe but in good operating condition can, if transposed to the reality of Angola, produce quality goods efficiently and ensure competitiveness not only in the local market but also in the regional market.

According to Mantero, “it would not be feasible to introduce sophisticated equipment into Angola because one would soon encounter the problem of inadequately trained cadres.”

The ELO’s deputy chairman, expressing a sentiment that seems to be shared by Portuguese businessmen, said that “it is now up to the Angolans to clarify the situation in which they intend to operate, considering that competition is tight and investment possibilities are growing diversified.”

Such a clarification involves ties and partnerships with foreigners so as to strengthen the position of today’s Angolan businessmen and allow new ones to appear, meaning immediate abandonment of the current economic system of central control.

“As soon as business appears possible, Portuguese businessmen must not hesitate,” Mantero said in conclusion.

Lesotho

Ex-Military Ruler Lekhanya Reportedly Arrested

*MB1107101491 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1000 GMT 11 Jul 91*

[Text] Unconfirmed reports say Lesotho’s former military ruler has been arrested. A news agency in Maseru says it is rumored that Major General Metsing Lekhanya has been jailed. South African state radio has also reported the story. (and says it has) reports that the colonel is being held in Maseru Central Prison. Lekhanya was recently toppled by fellow military officers in a dispute over army pay.

Madagascar

Government Alliance, Opposition Agree to Talks

*AB1007174591 Paris AFP in English 1705 GMT
10 Jul 91*

[Text] Antananarivo, July 10 (AFP)—Madagascar’s government alliance agreed on Wednesday to talks with the

island's coalition of opposition parties on a new constitution following preliminary contacts last week brokered by the powerful council of Christian churches.

A source close to the government parties said the three groups would convene next Monday to prepare for a national conference. Church sources said there was agreement on changing the 1975 Marxist constitution brought in when President Didier Ratsiraka took power and on altering the electoral code. The draft of a new constitution would be put to a referendum.

The opposition parties have since June 10 been staging almost daily peaceful demonstrations in the capital to force Admiral Ratsiraka and his government under Colonel Victor Ramahatra as prime minister to step down. A large part of the capital was still strikebound on Wednesday and tens of thousands of demonstrators thronged the city centre, as the opposition maintained its call for an open-ended general strike. Monday and Tuesday saw almost half a million people take to the streets, representing one-third of the capital's population.

Opposition leaders had warned that President Ratsiraka intended imposing martial law to curb the constant political protest, but on Tuesday parliament, where the government alliance has a clear majority, threw out draft legislation to that effect. Opposition sources claimed Col. Ramahatra had resigned, but his office issued an immediate denial.

Malawi

* South Africa Provides Disaster Relief

* Operation Hacksaw Described

91AF1225A Johannesburg ARMED FORCES
in English Jun 91 pp 14-15, 17

[Text] On Wednesday morning the 22 May, the South African Engineering Corps, South African Air Force and South African Medical Services team working on disaster relief in Malawi, handed over one of nine bridges repaired during Operation Hacksaw as a symbolic gesture.

Operation Hacksaw came into being as a result of a request from Malawi to the South African Defence Force [SADF] for assistance in the Chiringa flood disaster area. Unprecedented rain had resulted in a major disaster which caused an estimated 500 deaths, and washed away the area's communications' network, while rendering tens of thousands homeless. Flying over the devastated area, the magnitude of the disaster becomes apparent; the Michesi mountains are streaked with landslides. These rockslides, some extending to a kilometer in width, scoured out everything before it—people, houses, huts, roads, bridges and crops.

During a briefing by Malawian Army Director of Training, General W. Mponela, and Deputy Director of Operations, Colonel O. Binoyli, the problems that faced

the country after the flood were spelt out to the visiting South African correspondents. Hacksaw and two priorities: the opening of communications, and the airlifting of supplies to the population.

In this particular area, the reconstruction and relief work were undertaken as a joint effort by the Malawian Army, the Malawian Department of Works, and the SADF, with priority being given to the opening-up of a 56 kilometers stretch skirting the Michesi mountain range. A major task was the removal of tens of thousands of boulders and trees that had been washed down from the mountain and littered what was left of the roadways.

Here, the SADF team in support of the Malawian Army Engineers, built nine river crossings (bridges/culverts) with the earthwork involving the moving of 22,240 cubic meters of soil, and the placing of 270 meters of Armco tunnelling. While the work to open roads was progressing, over 51 tons of food was airlifted by helicopter to stave off starvation in the area.

During their stay in Malawi, the SADF team enjoyed the support of the Malawian Army, and it was very apparent that a close liaison had developed between the two. Another fact that became obvious from the various addresses made by the speakers was that, as far as South Africa and Malawi were concerned, Operation Hacksaw was only the beginning of a closer relationship between the two Defence Forces.

During his welcoming speech, General W. Mponela opened the way for an exchange of facilities between the two countries. Something which was also addressed in the handing-over ceremony by the South African Ambassador, Mr. George Stroebel, was the fact that in addition to its fighting record, "The SADF is a force to be reckoned with in times of peace."

While in Malawi, eight members of the small SADF team had to receive medical attention with five members being case raced back to the Republic, malaria being the major problem.

* Future SADF Role

91AF1225B Johannesburg ARMED FORCES
in English Jun 91 p 3

[Excerpt] Operation Hacksaw, and the South African Defence Force's [SADF's] involvement in Malawi shows how the massive capability of the SADF can be used in a number of roles, specially that of building bridges.

Personnel-wise, "Operation Hacksaw" involved a very small number of SADF members who functioned primarily in an advisory and supervisory role, but if this type of aid is to be continued and developed, and there are many, many reasons why it should, larger participation can be expected to be required, including the use of some of the air-portable engineering equipment. This is not the first time that the SADF has reacted to requests for assistance from neighbouring States, but it is the first time that the SA [Republic of South Africa] Army has

functioned in this manner, at this distance. The South African Navy and the South African Air Force have, in the past, rendered assistance to distant neighbouring countries, while the Army has reacted both at home and across the border in times of disaster. [passage omitted]

Mozambique

* Chissano Comments on Political Situation

91AF1196A Lisbon O JORNAL in Portuguese
7 Jun 91 p 4

[Interview with Joaquim Chissano by Augusto de Carvalho in Maputo on 31 May 1991: "We Even Started First"]

[Text] "The world and, above all, our people do not understand why the fighting goes on." The words are those of Joaquim Chissano, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, spoken on 31 May, just an hour before the signing, in Lisbon, of the Angolan peace accords.

Chissano was unreserved, even cheerful, although the power stations that supply electricity to Maputo had been sabotaged for the umpteenth time, leaving most of the population without power to view the ceremony in Lisbon, which was broadcast live over local television.

The conversation, which would be lengthy, began precisely with the peace in Angola.

Joaquim Chissano recalled that in the beginning, the Angolan peace process had appeared to be much more complicated than the Mozambican one. There was the problem of the Cubans; there was the South African intervention; there was a very different relationship with the Americans. Despite all this, the Angolans have already brought it off, "whereas we...."

"And Mozambique began its negotiations first...."

Sovereign Country

[Carvalho] "But Mr. President, what demands of the Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] are not acceptable to your government?"

[Chissano] "For example, we absolutely cannot accept being treated as a country that is not independent or whose government lacks legitimacy.

"We have been recognized by the international community as a sovereign state; the power was turned over to the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front], which, for better or worse, has exercised it up to now. These are factors that we absolutely cannot disregard."

In Chissano's opinion, it is wrong to invoke the case of Namibia to impose certain presuppositions.

[Chissano] "Namibia was not an independent country; it was a colony administered under a UN mandate."

We asked what Joaquim Chissano was referring to specifically—what types of demands the Renamo had made in Rome in the sixth round of negotiations—that would challenge the nation's sovereignty and the legitimacy of the government.

Chissano begged off, saying he could not go any further, since everyone, mediators and the parties alike, had pledged not to go into any detail while the negotiations were in progress.

Not from our conversation with Joaquim Chissano, but through telephone calls to Rome, contacts with diplomatic circles, and an exchange of impressions with members both of the Frelimo and the Renamo, we were able to learn that, in the discussion of the law regulating the formation and activities of political parties, the Renamo wanted the registration of the necessary signatures for the formation of a party to be conducted by an international commission under the auspices of the United Nations, or supervised by the United Nations itself. Moreover, the Renamo feels that the 100 signatures per province required by the present law for the registration of a party are excessive. According to the Renamo, one signature would be sufficient.

Referring to the Estoril Accords, Joaquim Chissano declared that they were the result of a long path, and that decisive steps on that path had been taken with the collaboration of the Mozambicans themselves. This was in reply to my question as to whether the Estoril Accords could serve as a model for the Rome accords.

[Chissano] "It is not a question of models. The Angolan model itself is very similar to ours. It was put together with our cooperation. Many items were discussed with us."

Joaquim Chissano had praise for the mediators and extolled the Portuguese role.

Sixth Round Could be Last

[Carvalho] "Mr. President, when will the Rome negotiations be concluded?"

[Chissano] "For our part, we would like it to be as soon as possible, so we can hold elections and enter into normal democracy, with the parties fully functioning. We are prepared to have a peace agreement come out of this round. We have studied all the 'dossiers' and all our people have been appointed and are prepared to discuss the issues. Some of them are in Rome now, others could follow immediately, as soon as it becomes necessary."

But there has been no discussion of military issues yet. Chissano feels that there should be a single, nonpartisan national army. The government is prepared to discuss this matter with the Renamo and accepts that the future army will include men of the Renamo.

[Chissano] "But we are talking about a nonpartisan army and it is very natural that, in time to come, men from all the political trends, not just the Frelimo and the Renamo, will come to serve in the Armed Forces."

"On this point, the agreements pertaining to the ratio of men will last a very short time, considering the dynamics of the new enlistments."

Joaquim Chissano speaks of a highly professional army. "It is not yet clear whether or not we should continue with compulsory military service. We may have to look for other ways."

Concentration of Powers

[Carvalho] "It is true, Mr. President, that in their formative phase the parties have held press conferences with complete freedom. However, there is a point in the new Constitution that all your opponents criticize severely: the excessive concentration of power in the person of the chief of state. The president of the republic can dissolve the Assembly if the latter refuses to approve the government program; the supreme judicial power and the higher ranks of the Armed Forces, the security forces, and the police are by appointment of the chief of state. Moreover, the Assembly, the highest legislative body, meets only twice a year unless it is called into special session. The chief of state, the opposition says, becomes all-powerful, without any effective machinery to control his actions."

[Chissano] "This is not true. One must read all the articles in the Constitution to see that there is a legislative harmony that is consistent with the exercise of power in a democratic system. The president is restrained by a series of clauses. It is said, for example, that he appoints the chief justice of the Supreme Court, but nothing is said about the conditions which the law imposes on that appointment, the law that regulates the matter, and it is not mentioned that, after the appointment, the justice acts with complete independence, in accordance with his own statutes. The same can be said about the dissolution of the Assembly."

"For the time being, as a result of a popular vote, we have opted for a presidentialist constitution. Many other countries, universally recognized as democracies, are doing and have done the same."

"As for the fact that the Assembly meets only twice a year in ordinary session, this is not to say that these meetings are only two days long. The Assembly itself determines how long it will sit, and must also take into account what its budget will actually permit."

[Carvalho] "But the budget allocation always comes out of the General State Budget."

[Chissano] "Yes, but this budget is not unlimited."

Frelimo and the Socialist Family

[Carvalho] "The Frelimo Party Congress is in the offing. Will you be one of the candidates for the presidency of the party?"

[Chissano] "The candidates are nominated by the Central Committee."

Joaquim Chissano said there was still time left, that the congress would be held in August, but that it would be a democratic congress. He gave his word on this and even said that there could be several candidates; that anyone who wished could run for the office and that the vote would be by secret ballot; that, obviously, lobbies could be formed and that, in this case, he himself would campaign for election.

[Carvalho] "Mr. President, is it true that the Frelimo has already requested membership in the Socialist International [IS]?"

[Chissano] "We have always had good relations with member parties of the Socialist International: the party of Olof Palma, for example; the German Social Democratic Party; the Italian PS and PSD [Socialist Party and Social Democratic Party]; the French Socialist Party. A mission from the Socialist International, led by Gonzalez of the PSSE [Spanish Socialist Party], has already been here. We feel that we must intensify our relations and seek formal membership in the IS."

Recently, a mission from the Portuguese Socialist Party [PS] was here in Maputo. It was led by Almeida Santos and it was Santos himself who told us that the PS would support the Frelimo's admission to the IS. It will be necessary to wait for some time while the party acquires political experience, but, according to Almeida Santos, the Frelimo may count on the good offices of the Portuguese Socialists.

Relations with Portuguese PS

[Carvalho] "Mr. President, you spoke of privileged relations with European socialist parties, but you did not mention the Portuguese PS. Was this deliberate?"

[Chissano] "No. The PS was formed more recently and we have always had good relations. Mario Soares, its secretary general, was one of the signers of the Lusaka Accords, which formalized Mozambique's independence. The PS has sent delegations to our congresses and we have sent delegations to theirs. The present president of the republic is our friend and he was one of the principal founders of the PS. Just now, we were visited by a mission led by Dr. Almeida Santos, who conveyed a very warm message from Dr. Jorge Sampaio. The delegation was here at the invitation of the Frelimo, but Dr. Almeida Santos has also visited at my invitation. He lived here for a long time, he is familiar with our problems, and he is our friend. He does not need any special reason to visit here."

Businessmen Who Wish To Return

[Carvalho] "Some people who were in business here before independence seem to be interested in returning and resuming control of the companies that they left behind. Since it is impossible for them to purely and simply take back the companies, what philosophy is being worked out regarding this type of entrepreneur?"

[Chissano] "We are a sovereign country, with our own laws and juridical order. All the Portuguese will be

welcome, as long as they are willing to fit in with our activity. Some of those who left here at the time of independence have already returned and negotiated their reestablishment here, occasionally in the same companies that they left. This is our philosophy."

[Carvalho] "Mr. President, with regard to freedom of information, some basic conditions are already there for its development, but I feel there is something else lacking that appears to me to be essential: a multiplicity of news organs. There are not enough of them and, so far, the ownership is concentrated in the hands of the state. Do you advocate the concession of subsidies for the founding of new publications that are not government-owned?"

[Chissano] "For the time being, I have no thought of advocating the licensing of private television networks or broadcasting stations."

Joaquim Chissano argued touchily that in many countries these media, particularly television, are still in the hands of the state.

[Chissano] "Also, the advertising market here is very limited and is only beginning to take its first steps, because of the weak economy. Given this environment, how can we create several radio or television channels?"

As for subsidies, Joaquim Chissano did not seem disposed to promote them, expecting that newspapers would spring up out of private initiative, but without recourse to state funds.

"Which we do not have, even for the basics, as you know," Joaquim Chissano concluded.

* Portuguese Envoy Outlines 91/92 Cooperation

91AF1185C Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
4 Jun 91 p 3

[Article by Antonio Janeiro]

[Text] Beira—"The cooperation between Portugal and Mozambique has developed significantly within the two-year master programs drafted," the Portuguese ambassador to our country, Francisco Knopfli, said in Beira. He added that in the course of this action, the areas of concentration and the priority sectors for the bilateral cooperation are being defined.

Speaking at the end of his visit to the capital of Sofala, this Portuguese diplomat added that the areas of concentration for the two-year 1991-1992 period include education and vocational training, as well as technical assistance and support for the business sector. In the course of these actions, he said, a complex of priority areas is being defined. Leading among them are education and culture, health, the mass media, and justice, including cooperation in the military sector.

Francisco Knopfli further said that in the economic sector, cooperation covers agriculture and fishing,

industry, energy, mineral resources, transportation and communications, trade, and labor.

"Given the characteristics of the relations between our two countries, support of the institutional structures is also being maintained," he said.

Later on, the Portuguese ambassador made a point of emphasizing that where the development of human resources is concerned, the granting of 300 annual scholarships for higher and technical education, including vocational training in various sectors, should be noted.

He further mentioned the support provided by the Portuguese business sector to our country, which is being implemented both through associations and on an individual basis. "Our businessmen have come to Mozambique to look into and implement direct investments, and also to associate with Mozambican businessmen in the establishment of mixed companies."

Increased Cooperation

In this connection, he stated that four more mixed enterprises were established last year in the consulting, construction, and telecommunications sectors, so that Portugal now ranks fifth among Mozambique's foreign investment partners.

"We are hopeful that the existence of financial tools for the support of the foreign aspect of Portuguese business activity, in Mozambique in this case, will become a reality in the short run, through the Foreign Development Bank," this diplomat emphasized. He then went on to add that "similarly, the availability of 25 percent of the second reescalation of the debt, about \$25 million, for the incorporation of Portuguese business participation in the company capital of Mozambican enterprises should be emphasized."

Moreover, he said, the recent establishment of the Fund for Cooperation will allow an increase in the competitive capacity of the Portuguese economic agents, while on the other hand opening up "encouraging prospects for intensification of the cooperation relations between our two countries." He emphasized that the cooperative effort of Portugal in terms of public aid for development is reflected in a series of rather substantial figures of importance to Mozambique. For example, he explained, this action involved expenditures of about 13 million Portuguese contos in 1989 and 16.6 million in 1990, of which 5.6 million went to Mozambique. It is also important to stress that in terms of percentage of the gross domestic product (PIB), "these figures are considerably higher than the international recommendations for such support, because instead of 0.1 percent of the PIB, Portugal contributed the equivalent of 0.23 percent in 1990, and it is expected that the figure for this year will be 0.26 percent.

Cultural Links

"Mozambique and Portugal have a common past, which history itself determined and developed, with one nation in a colonial situation and the other in the role of colonizer. And this resulted, moreover, in the need for the mutual defense of our respective languages," he emphasized.

Ambassador Knopfli said in this connection that his country hopes therefore to offer the Mozambican people a cultural embrace, among other actions. He said that this "alliance" involves the "promotion of the national languages and also the promotion of Portuguese as the official language of Mozambique."

Further in this connection, the Portuguese ambassador said that plans call for the installation of a cultural center in Nampula, on the island of Mozambique, where premises will be rehabilitated for the purpose. The establishment of this center, we learned, is designed "to develop a taste for reading in these premises, a habit which is lacking."

It will be recalled that during his stay in Beira, this diplomat visited various sectors of socioeconomic and cultural activity, in addition to meeting with Governor Masquil. He was accompanied by the Portuguese consul general in Beira, Francisco Duarte Azevedo.

As we reported earlier, the Portuguese School will be operational as of September of this year, and the Association of Portuguese Citizens was recently organized. These entities are designed to promote even closer relations and unity with the people of Mozambique, since these projects will facilitate permanent contact.

The tens of thousands of individuals who make use of our cultural center, Consul General Francisco Duarte Azevedo told us, "are eloquent evidence of this healthy relationship, and provide a form of support, to the students on all educational levels, in particular."

Namibia

* Mudge Positive on Budget 'Realism'

91AF1242B Windhoek TIMES OF NAMIBIA
in English 28 May 91 pp 1, 2

[Text] The official opposition would not condemn the budget because it failed to satisfy unrealistic demands and expectations, although there had been few reasons during the last year for compliments—too much pomp and ceremony and no action, said the official opposition's spokesman on finance Dirk Mudge in reply to the budget speech by Minister of Finance Otto Herrigel.

"The budget, however, has given me hope for the future"—amongst other things, because the government managed to make the full circle, from nationalisation to privatisation, within one year.

Despite reclassifications from the current to the capital expenditure, it was a fact that capital expenditure did in fact increase. This was to be welcomed.

But on the current account side, Mr Mudge noted that the government's wage bill equalled about 42 percent of government expenditure, while the size of the public service reached 70,000.

The government could only survive by a surplus being carried forward, as it was expected to meet funding problems due to the limited amount of about R[ands]90 million in the Amortization fund, the inevitable decrease in foreign contributions to the budget, and the unlikelihood of own income to solve the funding problems. There was, however, a degree of tension between savings as a surplus from current expenditure and "savings" as unspent funds from capital expenditure, as the latter was to hamper economic development.

Mr. Mudge said that the expected deficit of R212 million, at the time of the budget, had been turned into a surplus of R200 million, while the available R78 million in the Amortization Fund was still intact. That was the good news, as there was R349 million carried over from the 1989/90 financial year which was, for the second time round, at the government's disposal.

"The good news is that these balances, which originated from previous governments, will again enable the government to continue the present level of spending. This time, however, there is an effective deficit which the Minister plans to finance with a loan of R314 million—almost 50 percent of the debt burden which the government inherited."

The bad news, however, was that the government failed to balance the tension between the surplus and the economically-detrimental "savings" from capital expenditure. This, said Mr. Mudge, was either the result of an inability of the ministries to spend the funds or of bad budgeting.

Even if the amounts expected from the increased GST [General Sales Tax] and Customs materialised, own income would have to substitute the balances which—sooner or later—were to run out.

"And I am holding my breath," said Mr. Mudge, "for this challenge we all have to face."

"I am confident that the government and the Ministry should be able to solve this problem. The signals coming from the Minister's budget speech has given us hope and confidence in the future."

Such confidence, said Mr. Mudge, was initially constrained by the tendency of African leaders not to first seek alternative economic policies, but the ideological kingdom. He had a look at Swapo's [South-West African People's Organization] election manifesto, to come to the conclusion that they, too, fell into this trap.

"But it gives me great pleasure to congratulate the government for making rapid strides towards an economic policy based on the needs and realities of the country."

He expressed the hope that they would not cease to counter colonial myths with new myths—a hope which found some strengthening with the announced privatisation of the Post Office.

"A year ago the government almost nationalised the assets of the parastatals such as TransNamib and others."

The Prime Minister also spoke.

He accused Mr. Mudge of having repeated his speech delivered during the 1990/91 additional budget.

The Prime Minister, almost word for word, repeated his press release of last week, setting out the government's increases to lower-ranking public servants.

*** 91-92 Budget: 'Small' Deficit, Tax Relief**

91AF1242A Windhoek TIMES OF NAMIBIA
in English 24 May 91 pp 1, 2

[Text] The budget for 1991/92, introduced yesterday afternoon by Minister of Finance Otto Herrigel contained few surprises, either way.

The budget is characterised by a relatively small expected deficit. The budget promised certain taxation reliefs to the man in the street, while the decision not to raise company tax was generally welcomed. General sales tax is to be increased by 1 percent, contrary to a generally expected increase of at least 2 percent.

No tax concessions were, however, offered to the prospective investors which may further slow down the sluggish response to the Investors' Conference.

The Minister's own views for 1991/92 were stated as follows: "It is expected that the negative forces will slightly outweigh the positive trends, and that the real growth in the gross domestic product of 2.7 percent in 1990 will be reduced to about 2 percent in 1991. As from 1992 when some of the constraining forces are expected to lose their impact, it is anticipated that the pace of real economic growth will accelerate to a growth rate well in excess of 3 percent."

The budget made provision for revenue of R[ands]2,423 million, as compared to the R2,450 million in 1990/91. Expenditure increased from R2,730 million in 1990/91 to R3,120 million in 1991/92. An initial deficit of R697 was expected, but the deficit is somehow cushioned by a surplus of R200 million for 1991/92.

By Dr. Herrigel's own implicit admission, this surplus is to some extent artificial, as R55 million was "saved" from the capital budget, "which should not have happened." A further R205 million "was underspent on current expenditure...largely as the result of my appeal to my colleagues to effect savings wherever they can."

For capital expenditure an amount of approximately R505 million is set aside. But, the amount cannot be compared with last year's allocation of R309 million to capital, since equipment has been moved from the current to the capital expenditure in an obvious move to boost the sight value of the capital expenditure.

In addition, the government did not make the R78 million withdrawal from the amortization fund, as intended during 1990/91. The funds from the amortization fund would be available for the deficit.

The Minister offered tax benefits which would leave the man in the street better off, while further dealing with the budget deficit.

"But no single tax policy can create the additional revenue we require," said Dr. Herrigel, and the tax measures take on a variety of forms.

Rejecting higher tax rates as sending a wrong signal to prospective investors, the Minister opted for the broadening of the tax base or finding needed revenue at places which have as yet eluded taxation.

He, however, warned that the full revenue potential might not be achieved, due to the insufficient size of the resources which have to administer the taxation system. "Money will do anything in its power to stay away from the Treasury, and has to be brought in by coercion." He promised that administrative measures would be taken to close loopholes and bring an end to tax evasion.

The tax rebates for unmarried/divorced, married/widowed, and taxpayers over 65 years were increased.

Some tax relief is promised for working married couples, as a step towards ultimate tax equality between male and female. Although the husband will "for the time being" remain the accountable taxpayer, all abatements will be equally divided between the working spouses.

Certain shares and dividends, which were earned in Namibia, could be invested tax free in South Africa. The tax relief measures promised that such shares and dividends would be non-taxable, in order to stop the flow of capital from Namibia to South Africa.

Tax relief will also be given on the payment of pension contributions, as well as certain annuities. It is furthermore contemplated to raise the tax free investment in Namibian building societies from R20,000 to R100,000.

The detail of the relief is not spelled out, but will have to wait for the passing of an income tax amendment bill.

The Minister estimated that these taxation relief measures would decrease revenue in the 1991/1992 financial year by R20 million. But that decrease was to be covered by a 1 percent increase in the general sales tax as from 1 July. It was estimated that an additional R30 million could be expected from the increase in sales tax.

A further R30 million is expected from a broadening of the sales tax base, so as to include most repair, maintenance and professional services. To offset the effect of the increase, it is proposed to exempt maize meal and mahango from the sales tax.

The budget made provision for additional tax on fuel. Whereas tax on fuel in industrialised countries accounted for 55 percent of the price, in Namibia taxation accounted for 27 percent only.

Namibia reached an agreement with other members of the Southern African Customs Union, by which it would receive 9.6 percent of the customs pool. This is to deliver an additional R266 million for the 1991/92 financial year.

With R105 million set aside for foreign aid, the deficit reduced to R170 million. With loan redemption for 1991/92 at R144 million, the total estimated deficit for the new financial year came to R314 million.

As expected, the Minister announced that Namibia was not to follow South Africa in the introduction of value-added tax.

*An unexplained entry under the Ministry of Defence, sub-category Namibian Army:

Compensation to combatants: R24 million.

* ACN 'Pessimistic' About New Budget

91AF1242C Windhoek *TIMES OF NAMIBIA*
in English 29 May 91 p 2

[Text] The Minister succeeded in covering the weak points in the budget "with well-constructed phrases and evasion of conclusions," said ACN [Action Christian National] Jannie de Wet in reaction to the Minister of Finance's budget proposal.

Unlike the Minister, Mr. De Wet warned that Namibia had to prepare itself for another year of adverse economic trends. He found no indication that the mining sector, the main source of income, would escape the grip of stagnating or decreasing world prices.

Neither would agriculture improve, due to increased production costs and lower prices.

The deterioration in the construction business would continue, he said.

Mr. De Wet's pessimism extended to the prospects for local and foreign investment: Namibia had to compete with the Eastern Bloc, other African states which decided to comply to international demands for socio-economic restructuring and especially with a changing South Africa. Investment was furthermore impeded by uncertainty on the land reform and labour policies.

The Minister did not succeed in the government's aim to reactivate the economy, while at the same time reducing income disparities and restraining public expenditure.

With between 30 percent and 40 percent unemployed, the government would find itself on a time bomb unless growth was stimulated. Unemployment was generally agreed to be the main threat to stability and the maintenance of law and order, but the following government incentives were needed to counter this threat: Curbing government expenditure, the encouragement of private development and investment, and a realistic labour code.

The government had to be able to spend the R[ands]405 million set aside for the capital expenditure—which the government failed to do during the previous year. "The only way to spend the capital budget is not to attempt projects internally, but to put it out for tender to the private sector," Mr. De Wet said.

He wanted to know whether the employees at Buffalo/Omega and the Development Brigade would be public servants. If so, it would add a further 24,000 to the public sector, and Namibia would be saddled with a public sector of 100,000 from a total work force of 400,000.

It was already paying an alarming 42 percent of its total expenditure and 25 percent of the gross domestic product on public remuneration.

"We must not create the impression that we are a pitiable, poor and helpless country to which the world owes a living," Mr. De Wet said. "We must emanate in word and deed that we will create a healthy climate for investment and development. The labour force can help by not making unrealistic wage demands."

Mr. De Wet said we may experience a higher tax liability at the end of the day. He congratulated the Minister, however, on the higher tax-free investments in local building societies. That would help to stem the capital flow.

* Oil in Etosha Basin; Drilling To Begin

91AF1244B Windhoek *TIMES OF NAMIBIA*
in English 23 May 91 p 4

[Text] Windhoek—In the light of recent findings of the Overseas Petroleum and Investment Corporation (OPIC), the country is potentially another major African oil province.

The president of Brilund Limited, which owns Etosha Petroleum, Mr. William E. Schatten, announced that there was oil in the Etosha basin and that they would start drilling operations in September.

The area under review is vast, approximately 24,840,000 hectares, and it stretches from the Atlantic Ocean to the frontiers with Angola, Botswana and Zambia and covers the entire area between these borders and 19 latitude. The first prospecting grant, dated 3 July 1959, was awarded to Etosha Petroleum Company, but because of political uncertainty at the time, the company halted its work. The grant, however, remained in full force.

In 1989 the grant was leased to OPIC, which together with a French company, CCG, and Exploration Consultants Limited (ECL) were contracted to carry out advanced scientific research for oil in the huge concession the company holds in the northern section of the country.

Interpretation of seismic data then indicated that a very sizeable stratigraphic gas accumulation (5-50 tcf in places) could be present, but required additional seismic research and more drilling to define its limits. In 1989 Intera ECL and Halliburton Geophysical Services Inc. shot a 10,000 line km regional speculative seismic survey off Namibia.

Following the interpretation of the data they are conducting an infill survey of some 3,500 line km.

Additionally 5,000 line km of old seismic data have been scanned and migrated to provide greater control. Onshore, Intera ECL recently completed a comprehensive analysis of the petroleum potential of the Pan-African and Karoo basins.

Two Pan-African "successor basins" are present in Namibia. They are the Etosha basin in the north and the Nama basin complex in the south-east. The Etosha basin is largely covered by OPIC. The announcement by Schatten that there is oil in the Etosha basin is apparently based on new seismic data acquired in this area.

The Ministry of Mines and Energy has set things in motion by organising promotion seminars overseas. The first seminar of that nature was held in London on 14 May and the next one was held in Houston, Texas.

According to permanent secretary Leake Hangala, the petroleum seminar held in London was "a great success." One hundred fourteen people participated, representing 71 international oil and related companies.

In 1991 the Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Act was ratified. However, the principal elements of the Petroleum Taxation Act are a legislated royalty (negotiable for marginal fields), an income tax and a three-tier partially negotiable additional profits tax (APT).

These are the only amounts payable to the state out of the proceeds of the sale of oil.

The government of Namibia requires no signature, levy, production or bonus payments.

The Namibian profit sharing contract provides good investment incentives compared with many other contractual terms available internationally.

Companies have time until 1 November 1991, to obtain licences for exploration, according to an announcement from the Ministry of Mines and Energy.

* Bill To Permit Private Radio Channels

91AF1244D Windhoek *TIMES OF NAMIBIA*
in English 16 May 91 p 1

["Private Radio Channels Coming"—first paragraph is *TIMES OF NAMIBIA* introduction]

[Text] Private companies or individuals will be able to rent channels of the National Broadcasting Corporation [NBC], according to the Namibia Broadcasting Bill tabled in the National Assembly yesterday.

Introducing the bill, Minister of Broadcasting and Information Hidipo Hamutenya said it seeks to empower the corporation to establish or incorporate companies involved in the broadcasting trade. "This means that the corporation may avail some of its channels to be hired or used by private companies or individuals upon satisfying the necessary conditions," he explained.

"This is a significant provision since there are several requests by private organisations and individuals wanting to own and operate their own broadcasting companies."

He further stated that the corporation shall have as its aims the duty to "inform and entertain the Namibian public; to contribute to the education and unity of the nation, and peace in the country; and to disseminate information relevant to Namibia's socio-economic development...."

The bill also instructs NBC to promote the use and understanding of the English language.

Mr. Hans-Erich Staby (DTA) said there was nothing inherently wrong with the bill and that his party would support it in as much as it aimed at the consolidation of independence. However, during the "10 minutes or so" he spent glancing through the document he had noticed several clauses giving the Minister "wide ranging powers."

He said he also would not approve of the clause promoting only English while the Namibian constitution recognised the variety of indigenous languages.

He asked for an adjournment of the debate on the bill until Monday.

Tanzania

* Zanzibar President Announces Reform Plans

91AF1214D Dar es Salaam *DAILY NEWS* in English
3 May 91 p 1

[Article by Abdallah Yakuti, Zanzibar]

[Text] Zanzibar will initiate wide ranging management and institutional reforms for proper use of development resources to achieve sustainable growth, Isles President Dr. Salmin Amour announced here yesterday.

Speaking to the Island's top flight economists, bankers and foreign participants at the two-day workshop on Zanzibar's economic options, President Amour said the idea was to arrest the worsening economic situation, reactivate and stabilise the economy.

He said the Island was steadily easing its dependence on cloves in reaction to declined export demand for the spice through the promotion of manufacturing, tourism, fishing and commerce.

More important, however, are measures to improve the pattern of cultivation to attain food self-sufficiency, he explained.

"The Government will pursue rational socio-economic policies, carry out management reforms and institutional development and improve support services to provide reliable basis for sustainable growth," he told the workshop.

The Zanzibar leader predicted intensified hostile economic climate in the coming years largely by the collapse of prices of commodities from developing countries, broadened debt accumulation and inflation.

He said in view of the situation, Third World countries must be prepared to meet the challenge by seeking better ways for resource allocation to reduce unemployment and raise standard of living.

Presenting a paper on Zanzibar's need for a new Economic Recovery Programme, the Minister responsible for Planning, Ndugu Issack Sepetu, outlined limitation working against the economy.

He mentioned land scarcity and lack of land use plan, shortage of trained manpower, weaker development institutions, food shortage, scarcity of foreign exchange and liquidity problems as some of the constraints.

To alleviate the hitches, he said the government was planning reforms on economic and sectoral policies, saying fiscal and credit policies would be reviewed and that manufacturing and agricultural development programmes would be given new shape.

Measures on resource mobilisation, cottage industry, crop diversification, tourism and other fiscal generating sectors are to be given new impetus under the Economic Recovery Plan.

* People Voicing Opinions on Political Change

91AF1216A Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English
18 May 91 p 1

[Article by Gladness Hemedi of TSJ and Morice Maunya]

[Text] Calls for radical reformation of the Government and political systems yesterday dominated the debate

when members of the Presidential Commission on political change met residents of Vingunguti, Dar es Salaam, to collect their views.

Out of 44 people who spoke, 36 said they were in favour of the single party system, but with a reservation: CCM [Chana Cha Mapinduzi—Revolutionary Party] must restore its "honour" and "public confidence."

Eight speakers favoured a multi-party system, saying CCM was not likely to change. Twenty other people opted to give their views in writing at the meeting chaired by Ndugu Crispin Tungaraza and attended by about 200 people.

Ndugu Mrisho Forogo said that the one party system should stay for "historical reasons," but told the commission that patriotic Tanzanians were angry with CCM.

"They have been offended by shortcomings in the Party system. People who are accused of looting are being shifted from one company to another, from one region to another," he said.

A multi-party system supporter, Ndugu Omar Nguzo, said CCM had nothing to fear because "the new parties will not topple it but help it to run the country."

Ndugu Nguzo said CCM had failed to come up with "new ideas" on how to improve the economy. The Party was using the people as rubber stamp to formalise its policies, but that the views of ordinary people were hardly taken seriously by the leadership.

Ndugu Hasaa Simba Haruni, a proponent of single party system, said that introducing many parties would mean "going one step back."

However, Ndugu Haruni called for changes, including abolishing unnecessary contributions, the "two-hats" system (*kofia mbili*) and protection of corrupt leaders and members.

Ndugu Hamisi Badi, who said he was born in Zanzibar and had experienced "the good old days," charged that the social system under CCM was unjust.

"An ordinary worker found guilty of stealing a hoe is severely punished but nothing is done to those who have ruined companies by looting them."

Ndugu Badi said nobody would tell him the system was good while "we have been drinking mud water from toilet pits at Vingunguti for two years, but have never heard Party leaders questioning the Government for this."

He claimed that the Government of CCM had failed to control prices and that the ordinary man continued to suffer. "The low class is being exploited," he said.

Ndugu Hamisi Msuya demanded "We want one party to consolidate our unity, but how much time must CCM be given to correct itself? How would the exercise be undertaken?"

*** Maize Being Imported To Boost Grain Reserve**

91AF1216B Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English
24 May 91 p 1

[Article by Zephania Musendo in Mwanza; monetary units as published]

[Text] Tanzania is to import 27,000 tonnes of maize, the Minister for Agriculture, Ndugu Anna Abdallah, said here yesterday.

The minister said part of the first consignment of 7,000 tonnes worth U.S.\$770,000 (about 169.4m/-) had already started arriving at the Mwanza Port from Uganda.

She said another 20,000 tonnes were also expected to arrive in the country from unspecified sources.

She told a press conference here that imported maize would augment the National Strategic Grain Reserve.

The minister said 7,000 tonnes of maize would be allocated to the Lake Victoria zone, particularly Mara Region, which faced food shortage.

The minister, who was in Mwanza Region to mobilise the people for the forthcoming Solidarity Walk, said the 1990/91 crop season had had poor rains in most parts of the country.

For instance, she said, the northern parts of Tanzania received little rain very late and peasants planted their farms in April instead of March.

However, the southern highlands had too much rain too late and this damaged crops.

"Areas which normally produce grains and legumes did not get adequate rain in time," said the minister. She added that the short rains were inadequate and the long rains came in too late.

The ministry would be able to give a full picture of the food situation in the country after June, this year, as the early warning system was currently making food situation assessment, expected to be ready by the end of June.

During her tour in Mwanza Region, the minister said she stressed the need for the people to reserve food for use next season. However, she said there was no restriction on the transfer of food from one area to another.

"Individuals and businessmen may buy food from the villages provided they buy it in authorised markets where they are required to pay levy to village governments," Ndugu Anna Abdallah clarified.

The minister said, however, that Tanzania would not import rice because there was enough stock within the country.

Shinyanga Region was producing a lot of paddy and half the Zanzibar rice requirements were being provided by Shinyanga Regional Cooperative Union (Shirecu), the minister said.

The government had now allowed Shirecu and Nyanza Cooperative Union (NCU) to export some of the rice to earn foreign exchange. Kagera Regional Cooperative Union had also been allowed to export beans.

Meanwhile, Ndugu Anna Abdallah has praised Mwanza Region peasants for their resolve to contribute five shillings on each kilogramme of crop they sold to their cooperative union in order to enlarge their education fund.

"I am very much impressed by Mwanza peasants' decision which is aimed at improving education standards in the region," the minister said.

Ndugu Abdallah left Mwanza for Dar es Salaam yesterday afternoon.

Zambia

Kaunda Cautions Against Inexperienced Parties

MB1107070191 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0500 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] President Kaunda yesterday cautioned the electorate not to play with peace by voting into power a new party that lacks experience in running the affairs of the state. The president said this when he addressed thousands of residents at Kaunda Square in Mwinilunga at the start of a three-day campaign trip to the north western province. Dr. Kaunda advised the people to disregard claims that the national economy was poor because UNIP [United National Independence Party] leaders have pocketed state funds.

Youth League Welcomes Kavindele's Candidacy

MB1007183991 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Text] The UNIP [United National Independence Party] Youth League has welcomed the decision by the member of the Central Committee, Mr. Eno Kavindele, to stand for the presidency of the party. Executive Secretary Mr. (Chivembe Nyalugwe) said in Lusaka today that the age between President Kaunda and Mr. Kavindele does not matter because the people will elect the leader of their choice.

Mr. (Nyalugwe) told ZNBC [Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation] that there is no way the UNIP Youth League can (?split) now that the ruling party has another person, apart from President Kaunda, vying for the presidency of the party.

Meanwhile [words indistinct] Livingstone Governor Daniel Similuka over Kavindele's announcement of his intention to stand for UNIP presidency at the forthcoming party congress is said to have raised doubts in

some Christian circles in Kitwe. Comrade Similuka described Kavindele's intention to challenge President Kaunda as a plot to divide UNIP and warned him not to waste his time going to the party congress because nobody would support him. He charged that Comrade Kavindele was being used by outside forces who were trying to divide UNIP.

Director for the Young Christian Education Club of Zambia Gospel Union for Evangelism, Reverend (John Lumayi), said his organization was shocked by the governor's remarks when UNIP was preaching democracy. He said UNIP should not allow this kind of hypocrisy to continue because it could ruin the nation.

'Controversial' Constitutional Amendment Viewed

MB1007184991 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Text] A controversial constitutional amendment bill aimed at ushering in a new Republican Constitution for the Third Republic was tabled in parliament today for the first reading. Prime Minister General Malimba Masheke tabled the bill, which is due for second reading this Friday [12 July]. The bill has drawn a lot of reaction, especially from the major opposition party, the Movement for Multiparty Democracy [MMD], which has turned down an invitation from President Kaunda to discuss a draft constitution while the bill is debated in parliament. President Kaunda, however, met leaders of smaller parties at State House earlier this month to discuss the draft constitution and also heard views from the Press Association of Zambia on how freedom of the press should be presented in the new constitution. The president also said that, despite the boycott of constitutional talks by the MMD, the bill will still be tabled in parliament as scheduled.

*** Political Activities of UNIP, Opposition**

*** Democratic Party Legalized**

91AF1239A Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 25 May 91 p 3

[Text] (Zana)—The Democratic Party (DP) has been officially registered by the registrar of societies, its president Mr. Emmanuel Mwamba said in Ndola yesterday.

The certificate of registration was received two weeks ago.

Mr. Mwamba said much ground work had been done by his men to register more branches.

"We are now a legal party and are going full throttle. I am determined to stand as president. We shall give the hot seat a go," Mr. Mwamba said.

He said his officials found it difficult to operate before because of not knowing where they stood in the absence of the certificate of registration.

The party, he said, had financial backers who would come in the open now that it had been registered.

*** Nada: UNIP Rejects Talk**

91AF1239B Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 25 May 91 p 3

[Text] National Democratic Alliance (Nada) has charged that the UNIP [United National Independence Party] Government is not prepared to hold talks with other political parties.

Nada national vice chairman Mr. Yona Phiri said at a Press conference in Lusaka that the ruling party had not responded to calls and invitations by other political parties.

Even though President Kaunda said the doors to State House were open, the opposite was true because Nada had on several occasions written to State House but there had been no response.

"The doors to State House are closed and not open as the President repeatedly says," Mr. Phiri said.

"It is important for the Government to hold talks with opposition to avert confusion and chaos during the run-up to the elections," Mr. Phiri said.

He said the UNIP Government should not sell national assets like parastatals without consent of opposition parties.

"The opposition must have a say on the sale of the parastatals because they represent people who were not members of UNIP."

He said it would not be fair to sell national assets when the public who were tax payers were not consulted.

Mr. Phiri demanded that the opposition should be given access to facilities to enable them to campaign and tell people about policies they would introduce.

"We all must have access to cinema vans that Government would buy because they are public property," he said.

UNIP should change its attitude of denying facilities to the opposition because the property did not belong to UNIP.

He challenged the Government to release the findings of the Chaila tribunal so that drug traffickers would be known to the people.

The Government should produce facts and not just accuse the opposition generally as was the case now.

Mr. Phiri said the Government should release names of the 100 people who were detained after the report of the tribunal was handed over to Government.

"The Government must stop scandalising people if it cannot prove its allegations," he said.

Mr. Phiri requested Government to give a clear explanation on the closure of Capital Bank.

*** UNIP 'Self-Interest'**

91AF1239C Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English
27 May 91 p 1

[Text] Former prime minister in the UNIP [United National Independence Party] Government Mr. Daniel Lisulo has challenged national leaders of the ruling party to expose the alleged civil activities of some members of the opposition parties.

Addressing officials of the youth and women's wings of the Movement for Multi-Party Democracy (MMD) in Livingstone's Victoria hall he said:

"Those who defected from UNIP after serving in high offices did so because the hour has come to join a progressive party."

He said in the ruling party it was difficult to contribute effectively in nation building because any suggestion which threatened to erase the dictatorial tendencies of the authority were considered to be taboo.

Mr. Lisulo said the one party participatory democracy which Zambia had abandoned had allowed the leadership to be sadistic and beastly in their behaviour.

He said some honest people were hauled into prisons with little regard for the law and fundamental rights of the citizens which he said would not be compromised with anything.

Mr. Lisulo, a member of MMD accused the present UNIP leadership of shifting priorities from the common goal in the interest of the ruling party.

He said good leaders were supposed to subordinate their lust for power and wealth to the general benefit of the masses and the country.

Directing his speech to MMD supporters Mr. Lisulo said there was no need to be violent. They should use their brains.

Earlier Mr. William Chipango, a member of the MMD election committee, said UNIP was ruling through mere appeasement of citizens by feeding them with unfulfilled promises.

He told the gathering that their only hope of survival was to strengthen political pluralism through proper democracy. This way nobody would manipulate the system for personal gain.

*** MMD: No Election Delay**

91AF1239D Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English
25 May 91 p 3

[Text] Movement for Multi-Party Democracy (MMD) president Mr. Frederick Chiluba has called on women who have left UNIP [United National Independence Party] not to fear to surrender their cards because maintaining double cards would not solve their problems.

Addressing a large crowd of MMD women supporters at Katilungu House in Kitwe yesterday, Mr. Chiluba said some people were keeping both UNIP and MMD membership cards afraid of being intimidated.

"MMD is now a much stronger party than UNIP therefore don't fear to surrender UNIP cards to the leadership because you have come out in the open and identified yourselves," he said.

Mr. Chiluba called on women not to relax on the stand they had taken of supporting MMD because as women they had an important role to play in shaping the future of children.

"You must remove the fear and shame if you want to firmly remove the ruling UNIP party from power because you as women are the backbone of every struggle," he said.

He called on women in MMD to resist attempts by UNIP to postpone elections from October. Such a move was a desperate attempt by UNIP to cling to power at the expense of tax payers.

Mr. Chiluba urged the women to work out programmes of action from section to district levels in which they should go flat out to campaign for MMD.

The national executive committee of MMD was aware of the shortage of membership cards but he said the problem was being looked into and Kitwe district would receive 20 bicycles to be used for campaigning.

*** Democracy 'Not Best'**

91AF1239E Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English
30 May 91 p 2

[Text] Although Zambia has ushered in multi-party politics, Central Committee Member Cde. John Simbotwe yesterday maintained democracy was not the best form of government for African countries.

He told a Namibian delegation which called on him in Lusaka, the UNIP [United National Independence Party] Government had allowed pluralism politics but the opposition had not started on the right footing.

"The problem is that some parties have forgotten the cardinal point for reintroducing pluralism. We should not fight each other as if we are liberating Zambia as witnessed at independence," Cde. Simbotwe said.

UNIP wished the opposition well but Zambia like other Third World countries had economic problems adding that the Government had not hidden the truth from its people.

Delegation leader Mr. Festus Naholo said his government would ensure that foreigners would not vote in the next elections.

Mr. Naholo hailed the Zambian Government for the assistance it had rendered his country during the struggle. He praised Zambia's courageous step taken to re-introduce pluralism.

* MMD Warns on Meeting Ban

91AF1239F Lusaka *TIMES OF ZAMBIA* in English
3 Jun 91 p 1

[Text] The Movement for Multi-Party Democracy (MMD) has warned that any attempts to ban its meetings will be regarded as provocation and an act of war that may incite a break down in law and order.

MMD president Mr. Frederick Chiluba warned at a rally in Matero, Lusaka yesterday that such a move may compel people to respond badly.

Reacting to reports that police should arrest members of the MMD who had insulted the UNIP [United National Independence Party] leadership during rallies Mr. Chiluba said:

"I know they are aiming at my executive, if they arrest half of them they should arrest the whole UNIP for insulting me because I am a president of the majority party."

Mr. Chiluba urged police to refuse to be used because they were instruments of the law. He commended all security forces saying they had fared well in the face of tremendous pressure from UNIP.

The MMD also demanded that the final voters' register be displayed six weeks before the elections and the constituencies worked by the delimitation commission should be made public immediately.

The register should be displayed so that opposition parties could certify that their names were appearing while the constituencies should be made public for the parties to field aspirants.

Mr. Chiluba charged that already the Government was tampering with the register. He also claimed that UNIP was buying off voters cards from some people at K[kwacha]5,000 or K10,000 to reduce the number of voters.

There were people on the Copperbelt and Luapula enticing would-be voters to buy off the cards from them.

The MMD would also demand that the votes would not be counted by computer lest the same fate that befell Grade Seven examination results recur after the October elections.

He warned the public that the MMD would be taking over an empty treasury and reconstructing the country would not be easy as the exercise would call for sacrifice.

Mr. Chiluba charged that the Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) had failed to pay its foreign creditors because of the economic mess the country had been plunged into.

While he respected President Kaunda as founding father he did not agree with his behaviour.

At the same meeting Lusaka lawyer Dr. Roger Chongwe urged the MMD to reject the Mvunga constitution as it did not represent all parties and would be approved by UNIP.

Chairman of agriculture Dr. Guy Scott said in the new government the 90 kg bag of maize would be \$16 converted at ruling rate.

Chairman of health Dr. Boniface Kawimbe produced 2,000 UNIP cards which he said were surrendered in Senanga during a tour recently. At the Matcro gathering 206 cards were surrendered and they were all buried in a mock coffin.

* MMD Rallies Threatened

91AF1239G Lusaka *TIMES OF ZAMBIA* in English
31 May 91 p 1

[Text] Government may ban Movement for Multi-Party Democracy (MMD) rallies if its members charged with defamation at public gatherings are convicted in courts of law.

Inspector General of Police Cde. Zunga Siakalima said in a letter to Lusaka police chief Cde. Hobson Simasiku that the result of cases in court would determine whether MMD meetings should be banned as provided by section 21 of the Public Order Act.

In the same letter of 23 April, the inspector general instructed Cde. Simasiku to arrest and prosecute speakers who allegedly insulted President Kaunda at an MMD rally in Mtendere on 20 April.

"You are instructed to prosecute speakers alleged to have insulted His Excellency the President," Cde. Siakalima said.

* Commerce Minister: No Price Control on Basics

91AF1240A Lusaka *TIMES OF ZAMBIA* in English
24 May 91 p 3

[Text] The Government has no immediate plans to reintroduce price controls on goods including essentials, Minister of Commerce and Industry Cde. Rabbison Chongo said in Lusaka yesterday.

The minister said in an interview that it was not possible for the Government to control prices of goods because this would stifle manufacturers who may not be able to control their costs in production.

If price controls were reintroduced, producers who were not capable of controlling their production costs would suffer while some of them would reduce their production levels forcing the Government to look for subsidies to bail them out.

Cde. Chongo was reacting to a call by UNIP [United National Independence Party] district conference in Chipata to reintroduce price controls to curb escalating prices of essentials.

He said in the long term it was possible to control prices by registration because Government lost huge sums of money to pay subsidies to keep the prices down.

He said it was unwise for any government to tamper with price mechanisms because it was the most important signal for the allocation of resources in economy.

Government would this year spend about K[kwacha]6 billion as subsidies for mealie meal coupons, maize transportation and handling and maintenance of strategic reserves to ensure that there was "reasonable access by people to mealie meal."

It was not possible for Government to find other funds to subsidise other products to keep prices down.

This is the only sound policy that the UNIP Government can pursue if Zambia is going to encourage the economy to be productive, end shortages and stabilise prices of goods," Cde. Chongo said.

Investors could only invest in sectors where prices were good subsidies to producers, there will be no further investments and shortages will be the end result," the minister said.

Cde. Chongo noted that the policy of UNIP lay in the price mechanism which was meant to encourage investment and improve the supply side of the economy.

The policy included pursuing a strict monetary policy to curtail the over supply of money in the economy to stabilise the prices.

"You can only control prices by registration for a short time if there is money to subsidise but this cannot go on forever," he explained.

* Fertilizer Shortage 'May Reduce' 1992 Crop

91AF1240B Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA
in English 26 May 91 p 1

[Quotation marks as published]

[Text] Fertiliser stocks in Zambia have reached critically low levels with the Nitrogen Chemicals of Zambia (NCZ) recording only 20 tonnes of the urea variety to go round.

There are 21 fertiliser varieties used in Zambia demand of which for the 1991/92 season is projected at 226,680 tonnes. But so far less than 100,000 tonnes have been available to farmers recently.

The huge shortfall is haunting a special high-powered task force, the National Fertiliser Committee, whose effort to produce the commodity is hampered by a lack of foreign exchange and inertia.

Committee sources expressed fears that the next yield could be greatly reduced as a result of a critical shortage of fertilisers.

They disclosed that foreign exchange problems for importation of at least 134,303 tonnes of fertilisers to meet the shortfall in the forthcoming season was worsened by a Bank of Zambia cut-back on the money supply for the rest of 1991 onwards.

The sources gave an example of the cooperative movement, the principal supplier of fertilisers in Zambia,

which owes the Bank of Zambia about K3 billion and said chances of this amount being paid back even by middle of 1992 were slim.

The central bank was minimising its lending portfolio even to the fertiliser sector so that of the 226,680 tonnes required for 1991/92 season only 197,837 tonnes could be procured if funds were available.

The committee forecast the fertiliser stock for the next season needed to be increased by 18,000 tonnes from donations, 45,533 tonnes from local suppliers and 134,303 tonnes from imports.

The NCZ import's share is supposed to be 94,894 tonnes as against 34,404 tonnes by other private importers as part of the liberalisation of the fertiliser marketing.

They said already efforts to import the 134,303 tonnes had met with hurdles when the task force headed by the NCZ acting managing director Cde. Fordie Kambobe said at a crucial meeting held this week that foreign exchange would be available for the importation of only 65,000 tonnes.

These imports which would cost \$19 million represented only 14,000 tonnes for 'R' compound for Southern Province, 35,000 tonnes for urea and 16,000 ammonia nitrate to be shared throughout the country.

The sources said the instructions to reduce importation of fertilisers came from higher authorities and there was little the task force could do.

The directive to import the 16,000 tonnes was not immediately accompanied by letters of credit [L/C's]. The same applied to the NCZ when it tried to import 10,000 tonnes of urea costing \$3.2 million from Brussels this year.

In a telex message from a supplier in Brussels to Mr. Kambobe dated 17 April, the company complained that they were "seriously worried" about the delay in opening the letter of credit despite the contract signed by the NCZ stipulating that the L/C would be open on or before 15 April.

"So far we have not received any indication of opening of the credit. Several contacts with the NCZ have stressed the urgent need of Zambia for the product and urge us to go ahead with the preparation of the cargo.

"We have done the necessary arrangements to secure a prompt shipment. The bags are nearly ready, the urea is produced and we should soon start working on the chartering of a vessel. The delay in receiving the L/C is causing serious anxiety," the message added.

The committee comprises officials from ministries of Finance, Agriculture, and Cooperatives, Commercial Farmers Bureau, Bank of Zambia, National Tobacco Board, Mount Makulu research station and the private sector.

Last April Minister of Commerce and Industry Cde. Rabibison Chongo issued a statutory instrument to exempt the NCZ from the payment of import licence fees for 134,000 tonnes of various fertilisers worth \$49.3 million.

But the sources regretted that despite the minister's directive to go ahead with the importation of the fertilisers the amount had been drastically reduced.

Benin

* Presidential Guard Dissolution Discussed

91AF1210C Cotonou L'OPINION in French
22 May 91 p 7

[Editorial by Bernard Kayossi: "The End of the Presidential Guard"]

[Text] It is over: The excessively feared and infamous BGP, Presidential Guard Battalion, that supposedly unassailable army within an army whose very name caused you to develop diarrhea, has finally been dissolved. The decision to dissolve the BGP came on Wednesday 17 April at the first cabinet meeting of the post-transition period. God be praised! The sinister specter of the Petit Palais is now dead and buried and, I hope, not to be mourned as the BGP accomplished nothing to merit being missed. On the contrary!

The BGP is now dissolved and its various former members have a typed certificate of good service signed by the "boss," which they can treasure so as to be able to say at some future date, perhaps without puffing up their chests as they used to do at every opportunity: "I, too, was one of the Chameleons."

It is believed that there were 1,500 of them, well equipped and superbly compensated. With their undoing, less than 600 of them remain, as the rest quickly realized that they would have to seek placement early on in order to be sure of landing a comfortable position for themselves.

The big question facing the government today is, what to do with the 600 who remain?

According to Mr. Jean-Florentin Feliho, minister of the interior, public safety, and territorial administration (MISPAT), not all of them are corrupt. As for the others, some can still be rehabilitated to serve our country, if they can be wrested from the hold of a few high-ranking officers of the BGP who do not want to see democratic renewal succeed.

Faced with the structural adjustment program that forbids new recruitment in the Gendarmerie and the National Police, MISPAT believes it possible to do what is already being done with the General Administration volunteers: quickly retrain the still "sound" members of the BGP for placement in the Gendarmerie and the National Police.

Indeed, in the years to come, given the requirements of the present reform of the territorial administration office, gendarmerie squads and police stations will multiply and will invariably be in need of personnel if they are to ensure the safety of goods and people across the entire country. It is therefore in the national interest to retrain rather than reassign these individuals to barracks where they have no activity left but to succumb all too quickly to idleness, which is the root of all evil.

* University Reopens After Protest Activity

91AF1210B Cotonou LA NATION in French
14 May 91 p 3

[Article based on report by AFP]

[Text] As decided by its chancellor, Benin National University (UNB) reopened its doors yesterday, after closing for 13 days following a wave of protests on campus.

However, few students seemed to have returned to their classrooms yesterday, a journalist for the AFP noted.

Students enrolled at the UNB's specialized schools and institutes should return to their classrooms on Monday and Tuesday, while in the other departments, classes are to resume tomorrow and Wednesday.

The UNB closed on 30 April, after students went on strike on 16 April demanding disbursement of all outstanding scholarship and university assistance payments as well as improved working and living conditions.

It was announced in a radio-broadcast message from the Office of Scholarships that "disbursement of scholarship payments for the months of March and April and one-fourth of university assistance" would begin as of today.

About 11,000 students are enrolled at the UNB. Nearly 3,000 of them hold scholarships and 1,000 receive university assistance.

Burkina Faso

Revolutionary Democrats Withdraw From Front

AB1007151091 Dakar PANA in French 0927 GMT
5 Jul 91

[Text] Ouagadougou, 5 Jul (AIB/PANA)—The Group of Revolutionary Democrats [GDR], a political organization which has been a member of the Popular Front since 1989, decided on 29 June to pull out of the Popular Front, according to a BURKINA NEWS AGENCY press release issued yesterday afternoon.

In a letter addressed to the Popular Front secretary general on 20 June, the GDR said its decision to withdraw from the Front was prompted by lack of cohesion within the Popular Front, persistent hegemonic tendencies, failure to associate all partners in the decisionmaking process, and finally, the refusal to apply the principle of criticism and self-criticism.

In a letter to the head of state, the GDR stressed that these shortcomings have "led to great unease and a serious crisis of conscience between partners within the front." The GDR underlined that it was "after using up all possible avenues for consultation and conciliation aimed at recovering and strengthening cohesion" that it decided to "terminate its political and moral responsibilities," within the Popular Front.

With the withdrawal of the GDR, the ruling Popular Front now comprises only four political organizations and parties, namely, the Group of Patriotic Democrats, the Movement for Democracy and Progress, the Union of Progressive Democrats of Burkina Faso, and the Organization for Popular Democracy/Labor Movement.

Ghana

* Measures Taken for PAMSCAD Deficiencies

91AF1211C Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC
in English 15 May 91 p 16

[Text] (GNA)—The government has taken a number of measures to correct lapses in the design and operation of the Programme of Action to Mitigate the Social Cost of Adjustment (PAMSCAD).

This is contained in a report prepared for the sixth meeting of the Consultative Group for Ghana which opened in Paris yesterday.

The two-day meeting to be chaired by the World Bank is being attended by about 20 countries and 15 multi-lateral institutions.

PAMSCAD was conceived in 1987 as part of government's efforts to alleviate the hardship of the marginal, poor and vulnerable groups.

It had 23 projects which were grouped in five categories—employment generation programmes, community initiative projects, activities to help the redeployed, projects designed to meet the basic needs of vulnerable groups and education.

However, the government has identified the following problems in its implementation.

It contains too many projects relative to the donors' and government's capacity to implement them.

The programme has not been too successful in targeting the poorest of the poor.

There are often too many donors for some projects, and—long-term PAMSCAD type projects should be brought into the mainstream of the government's investment programme by being included in the Public Investment Programme (PIP).

According to the report, government's poverty alleviation strategy is built on the continuation of sound macro and sector economic policy, an enhanced profile for social objectives, direct social programmes and additional employment generation.

"These will all be guided by knowledge of the incidence of poverty in Ghana and by the principle of focusing on identifiable groups of the very poor or most vulnerable."

It said this approach will be further conditioned by a desire to enhance the productivity of the poor.

Referring to the Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS), it noted that nearly two-thirds of the poor live in the rural areas and about 60 percent of the poorest of the poor live in the Upper West, Upper East and Northern Regions.

The heads of most poor households are self-employed, poorly educated and own no cocoa land.

Poverty alleviation policies and programmes will therefore be targeted towards small farmers and hired labour, poor households with limited access to basic social services such

as health, education, water, food and housing and households in the Northern Regions.

Another target group will be the unemployed and those with meagre earnings, especially in the 18 to 25 years category, in urban areas, the report said.

* Cocoa Board To Improve Road Network

91AF1211A Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC
in English 9 May 91 p 1

[Text] (GNA)—The Ghana Cocoa Board (COCOBOD) is to undertake a road construction at the cost of C[edis]17.5 billion (\$47.9 million) in cocoa growing areas in the country.

The project which is the road component of a five-year Cocoa Rehabilitation Programme (CRP), will cover a total of 3,140 kilometres of feeder road network.

Disclosing this to the Ghana News Agency in an interview in Accra on Wednesday, Mr. Eben Arthur Kwami Efodzi, Deputy Chief Executive (Finance and Administration) said 550 kilometres of the network will be rehabilitated and 140 km of new roads constructed in the first phase of the programme.

He said 25 Bailey bridges and three concrete bridges will also be constructed during the same phase, adding that the second phase which will be at a later date will take care of the rest.

Mr. Efodzi said the project is being financed by the International Development Association (IDA) with a loan of 21.6 million dollars while the African Development Fund (ADF) is giving 8.5 million dollars credit and the Overseas Development Administration (ODA), 2.5 million dollars.

Mr. Efodzi said the government and the COCOBOD [Ghana Cocoa Board] are jointly contributing a total of 15.3 million dollars (C5.6 billion).

The concrete bridges will be constructed at Yakase, Kwesi Addaekrom and Kwasuo all in the Western Region.

He said 2,250 kilometres out of the total road network will be capital-intensive, while the rest will be labour-intensive which will provide job opportunities to people in the areas concerned.

Mr. Efodzi said the Department of Feeder Roads, consultants to the projects will ensure that the project is successfully implemented.

The other component of the programme will take care of farm inputs, seed production and manpower development, among others Mr. Efodzi added.

* Ashanti Goldfields Yields Record Production

91AF1211D Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC
in English 18 May 91 pp 8-9

[Text] (GNA)—The Ashanti Goldfields Corporation (AGC) has recorded its highest monthly gold production figure since the company was established over a century ago.

Production for the month of April, this year, shot up to 55,500 ounces, from the March production levels of 42,700 ounces.

According to the latest issue of the company's monthly publication, the AGC News, the April record figure was 12,080 ounces above the company's own targeted level.

Until last month, the previous record set on the mine was 46,730 ounces, achieved in September 1970.

Statistics published by the company indicate that this financial year, the Obuasi mine has produced as much gold as it took the corporation 12 months to achieve before the rehabilitation programme was begun in 1985 under Ghana's Economic Recovery Programme (ERP).

The newsletter quoted him as saying "it is no accident that we produced 55,500 ounces of gold in April. It has been achieved through hard and dedicated teamwork of all our workers and staff."

Mr. Jonah said even though the Obuasi mine had problems with the south shaft during the month, every effort was made to overcome them.

*** Trade With Burkina Faso To Be Increased**

91AF1211E Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC
in English 14 May 91 pp 8-9

[Text] (GNA)—Ghana and Burkina Faso have agreed to expand trade between them and implement the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) protocol on trade liberalisation, according to a Foreign Ministry statement issued in Accra yesterday.

The statement said this is among conclusions reached at the seventh session of their Permanent Joint Commission for Co-operation held in the Burkinabe capital, Ouagadougou, last week.

It said the two neighbours agreed to finalise the demarcation of the remaining 1.8 kilometres of their common border, and to join in constructing the three-point pillar delineating the Ghana-Togo Burkina Faso border.

The statement said the session reviewed co-operation between the two countries and evaluated the implementation of outstanding projects notably in trade, border administration and demarcation, transport and communications and education.

Other areas were culture, energy, tourism and protection of the environment.

The statement said the two sides committed themselves to the protection of Ghanaians and Burkinabe residing in each other's country.

Ghana's delegation was led by the Deputy Foreign Secretary, Dr. Mohamed Ibn Chambas.

Guinea-Bissau

Bissau Teachers End Strike 10 July

AB1107070091 Paris AFP in French 1724 GMT
8 Jul 91

[Text] Bissau, 8 Jul (AFP)—The Bissau teachers today announced the end of their strike, staged on 31 May, and said that they will go back to their posts immediately following the agreement between the National Union of Guinea-Bissau Workers (UNTG-single trade union) and the government. According to a communique published by the Bissau teachers' council and broadcast in Bissau, all the grievances presented by the teachers were satisfied, notably, the 80 percent increase in their salary and the payment of allowances granted by the Swedish International Development Agency.

The teachers' council's communique stresses that the teachers decided to resume classes after the Guinea-Bissau president, General Joao Bernardo Vieira, intervened personally.

The end of the strike enables the government to prevent a general strike by workers to be staged by the UNTG, observers note.

The minister of education was dismissed at the beginning of the month because of the persistent strike, interrupted on 13 June after an agreement was reached and then resumed on 24 June.

Ivory Coast

Health Minister on Free AIDS Treatment

AB1107070591 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN
in French 10 Jul 91 p 3

[By Leon Francis Lebry]

[Summary] A film on AIDS, entitled Partners, was shown at the Hotel Ivoire on 8 July. Present were the ministers of communications and health. A seminar on AIDS was held after the session.

At the seminar, the minister of health announced that at a donors' meeting from 27 to 28 June, over 3.5 billion CFA francs were offered to Ivory Coast for funding its AIDS program in the next five years. The minister also announced that AIDS patients would now be treated free of charge at the Treichville teaching hospital because AIDS is now the number one cause of death in the Ivory Coast among men (14 percent of admissions in the clinical wards at the two teaching hospitals) and the second cause among women.

Liberia

*** Moslem Leader Charges Taylor Targets Moslems**

91AF1215A London THE AFRICAN GUARDIAN
in English 29 Apr 91 p 19

[Interview with Alhaji G.V. Kromah, secretary-general of the MRM, by Emenike Okorie; place and date not given]

[Text] The overall impression left by the numerous accounts of the violence in Liberia, is that it was basically an inter-tribal affair, affecting most of the 16 officially recognised tribes of Liberia. That it was a blood-bath in which the Gio and Mano tribes, led by Charles Taylor and Prince Yormie Johnson, were ranged against the late President Samuel Doe's Krahn, as well as Grebo and Sapo people. Not quite correct. Alhaji G.V. Kromah, secretary-general of the Movement for the Redemption of Liberian Moslems (MRM) and one-time chief of the Liberian Broadcasting Corporation, who visited Lagos recently, told THE AFRICAN GUARDIAN's Emenike Okorie a different story. He said the Liberian civil war had a more religious than tribal bent. Read on.

THE AFRICAN GUARDIAN: What is your mission in Lagos?

Kromah: First, I've come, on the behalf of the Movement for the Redemption of Liberian Moslems, which is an integral part of the Organisation of Displaced Liberians (ODL), to thank the people and government of Nigeria for their effective participation in the ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] operation in Liberia. This has saved the lives of hundreds of thousands of Liberians as well as other Africans. We are indeed grateful for the human, material and other sacrifices made by Nigeria. It's not true, as some have tried to make it appear, that Liberians don't appreciate Nigeria's role. Everybody, every peace loving Liberian, except those working directly with Taylor, is grateful to Nigeria. Without the ECOMOG intervention, thousands of our relatives who are alive today, would all have been dead by now.

[Question] Please, tell us the second reason for your visit.

[Answer] I'm also here in Lagos to inform Nigerians in general, and especially the moslems about the atrocities committed by Charles Taylor and his people against the Liberian moslem population. We are concerned that not so many people around the world know the level of persecution visited on the Liberian moslems by Taylor. Whenever any Liberian was identified as a moslem during the crisis, he was brutally killed, irrespective of his tribe. If a copy of the Holy Koran was found in your house, you and your entire household were summarily executed. In all, no fewer than 17,000 moslems were killed by the rebels.

[Question] But, how can you claim selective brutality against moslems when Taylor himself was believed to have been armed by Libya and some other Moslem African nations?

[Answer] Col. Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, the Libyan leader, was misled by Taylor into throwing his weight behind the anti-Doe campaign. He (Qadhdhafi) was told that the late President Doe was a good friend of Israel, and that the Israelis were trying to use Liberia as a bridgehead to promote Zionism in West Africa. But that was a lie. We have since tried, through the diplomatic channel, to present the true facts to the Libyan Government.

[Question] If you insist that Taylor was indeed against Moslems, how do you explain the fact that he also killed Christians, invaded and desecrated churches?

[Answer] The people killed by Taylor's group were people taking sanctuary in the church. They were killed, not because they were Christians, but because they were Gio people hiding in the church. True, the sanctity of the church was violated by Taylor. But that was nothing if you consider what happened to the mosques.

[Question] So, what does your group, the MRM, want?

[Answer] We, the Liberian moslems, have organised ourselves to press for our constitutional rights. We want to ensure that we are not short changed in the ongoing peace process. To this end, we have drawn up a set of conditions which we have since presented to the ECOWAS mediation committee and the interim government in Monrovia. Essentially, we support the ECOWAS peace plan which provides for an interim Liberian Government, and states that no leader of any of the warring factions should be allowed to lead. We have firmly resolved that if Taylor, in his intransigence, decides to go against these provisions, we shall have no choice than declare a holy war against him. And if Taylor attacks ECOMOG, or if ECOMOG is constrained to enforce the peace plan militarily, we shall join forces with the ECOMOG and fight against Taylor.

Niger

National Conference Quotas Maintained

AB1007160091 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network
in French 1900 GMT 9 Jul 91

[Text] Members of the National Commission for the Preparation of the National Conference [CNPCN] resumed their deliberations this afternoon at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation. Items on the agenda included the pursuit of the material and financial organization of the national conference, and measures to enable the national conference to effectively begin on 15 July.

Obviously, the issue of participant quotas, and the suggestion made by the president of the Republic on 6 July to the commission to review the problem of the number of delegates of some dissatisfied associations were discussed. On the quota issue, the commission members heard a message from the national mediator, Mahamadou Hali-dou, who personally attended the CNPCN meeting. He launched an appeal for the review of the quotas of some organizations, especially those of the rural areas, to enable all delegates to attend the national conference as a matter of necessity.

After the departure of the national mediator, the members of the commission discussed the quota issue. At the end of the discussion, the commission decided not to modify the already established proposals, adding that there was no need for the commission to discuss the quota issue again. The discussions later continued and centered on the participation of Niger nationals abroad and on the choice of 64 participants from the rural areas in the national conference.

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DATE FILMED

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